

VARSHAPHAL

OR

THE HINDU PROGRESSED HOROSCOPE

BY

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Varshaphal

By B. V. RAMAN, M R.A.S.

PREFACE TO FIRST EDITION

The idea to write a book on the mode of casting and interpreting a Progressed Horoscope first came to my mind in the year 1931. This was mainly due to the persuasion of my revered grand father late Professor B Suryanarain Rao. Then I took up the study of the Tajaka system of Astrology as propounded by Kesava and Neelakanta and I was surprised to find that the results (Annual) arrived at according to this system were remarkably true in many cases. This naturally lead me to make further investigations and I was impelled to prepare an exposition based on the Tajaka system, which would enable one to read one's annual results from the Progressed Horoscope with sufficient accuracy. The manuscript was submitted for the approval of late Mr B Suryanarain Rao, and it was highly appreciated by him. I calculated a number of Progressed Horoscopes and found that the indications were practically in conformity with the actual results obtained, only in such cases in which the Tajaka principles were scrupulously applied not only in the matter of aspects but with regard to the code of interpretation also. In regard to the Varshadasas (annual directions) in many cases, the commencement of Dasas synchronised with the important epochs during the lives of the individuals.

One peculiar feature I was able to specially mark was that whenever the Progressed Horoscope was interpreted without a consideration of the Birth Horoscope the results went off the mark. So I concluded that the interpretation of an Annual Horoscope must have been intimately connected with the Birth

Horoscope and that if the one was divorced from the other, the conclusions were bound to prove erroneous. In my conversations on the subject with many pandits I heard some of them say that the Tajaka system of Astrology could be applied only to charts of individuals who have passed the age of 30. I tested this view but was never convinced of its soundness. I can assure my readers that late Mr B Suryanarain Rao had also been inclined to the author's view that the Tajaka system could be applied to charts of individuals of any age. I would like very much to hear from as many readers of this book as may be possible, about their own experience, after they have tested this method of Annual Reading.

No apology is needed by the author for placing this exposition before the educated public in the English Language for the first time with suitable illustrations, as the value of the *Astrological Publications* cannot be underrated, especially in view of the fact that the present generation has begun to realise that Astrology is as much a science as for instance Zoology or Botany is. In the following pages an unvarnished account of the principles of Tajaka system has been placed before the readers with the author's own humble observations. I crave the indulgence of my readers for any short-comings in this work, and I solicit their favour of making any suggestions they may think proper with a view to their being incorporated in a future edition.

Bangalore, }
1-2-1938 }

B V. RAMAN.
The Author.

Varshaphal

PREFACE TO SECOND EDITION

I have been the first in India to present the Tajaka system of Astrology for the acceptance of the educated public, in an easy, charming and convincing style. This book is not an English translation but is the product of my researches in the field of Tajaka Astrology. The principles propounded are unique and they have been found to work accurately in actual practice. The first edition had a good response from the public.

The second edition herewith presented shows many an improvement. A new chapter giving the summary of the book is added at the end of the work. Tables of Dwadasavargas have been included and the reader will be able to ascertain the strengths of planets without much labour.

I expect a better reception for the second edition from my readers. My treatment of the subject of Astrology in a scientific and rational manner has aroused a keen interest in the minds of the readers for understanding the science properly. The growing popularity of the *Astrological Magazine* and the works of my grandfather (late Prof. B. Suryanarain Rao) and myself bears testimony to the large demand Astrological Publications have.

Suggestions for improving the work are welcome. I would specially request readers to study the method propounded in the following pages for themselves and judge how far the results are applicable in actual practice.

Bangalore, }
1-5-1941. }

B. V. RAMAN M.R.A.S.

Author

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VARSHAPHAL

OR

The Hindu Progressed Horoscope

By B. V. RAMAN, M R A S

Editor, Astrological Magazine

CHAPTER 1

INTRODUCTORY

1 HINDU ASTROLOGY —In Hindu Astrology there are, broadly speaking three systems, viz, Parasari, Jaimini and Tajaka

2. PARASARI —Almost all astrological books today are after Parasara. The generality of Astrologers adopt this method of predictions so that, for purposes of clarity and distinction, we shall define the Parassara system as that expounded by such celebrated writers as Varahamihira, Venkatesa Kalyanavarma and a host of others too numerous to be mentioned

3 JAIMINI —Jaimini on the other hand, differs from Parasari in many respects such as for instance reckoning of Dasas mode of interpretation of the results of Dasas longevity etcetera. It is strange however, that in spite of Jaimini being held in high esteem as the author of the renowned philosophical aphorisms his system of Astrology is not in vogue in India excepting that it is employed as an alternative to Parasari. Thanks to the indefatigable labours of late Prof B Suryanarayana Rao the Modern Varahamihira an English Translation of "Jaimini's Rules of Astrology" is now available

* See Studies in Jaimini Astrology by B. V. Raman, M.R.A.S

THE HINDU PROGRESSED HOROSCOPE

4 TAJAKA —Coming to the Tajaka on which the present exposition is based, it is found that this system is of entirely later origin and growth. It must be clearly understood that our conception of the term 'later' is different from that held by oriental scholars. The Hindus were fully aware of this method of Progressed Horoscope many centuries before Christ. But it seems to have been put in language which could be understood by more than the scholars as far back as 500 B. C.

5 NILAKANTHA AND KESAVA —Out of many writers these are the two great authors who have made a definite departure from the canons of Parasari and written books on the Tajaka system.

6 DIFFERENCES —The Tajaka system differs from the other two mentioned above in many respects. It would be out of place to catalogue here all the existing differences excepting to quote a few. As the reader goes through the book he will be able to understand these differences for himself. It must be carefully remembered that in interpreting the Annual Horoscope a connection is recognised with the Birth Chart by an actual mathematical point of intersection known as the *Muntha*. The New Year or anniversary is said to commence at the moment when the Sun comes back to the place where he was at the time of birth. According to Tajaka the Moon, Mercury and Venus are feminine and the Sun, Mars and Jupiter are masculine. No eunuchs or hermaphrodites are considered. The female planets are powerful during night while the male planets are strong during day. Another peculiar feature of Tajaka is the consideration of *Harshasthana*, *Muntha*, *Hadda* and *Thirirasyadhipathi*. In the determination of *Thirirasyadhipathis*, in addition to their permanent or natural lordships the planets have *Tatkalika*

HOROSCOPE CASTING

(temporary) lordships also. The lord of the year in question plays an important part in an Annual Horoscope. For determining the lord what is called *Panchatargueyabala* (five source energy or strength) is taken into account. Another kind of planetary strength is also considered viz *The Duadasatargueyabala* (Twelve source energy).

In our next chapter we shall directly describe the method of erecting the Progressed Horoscope without making any apology for assuming a knowledge of the rudiments of Astrology and the ability to erect a Horoscope (according to the Hindu system) which can be gathered from any standard book on the subject (See *A Manual of Hindu Astrology*)

7 STANDARD HOROSCOPE —In order to illustrate the principles of Tajaka system we would consider the nativity of a male born on 8th August 1912 A D at 33 30 ghatis after sunrise or 7 15 P M (LMT) Thursday at a place on 13 N Lat and 5 H 10 M and 20 S E Long

CHAPTER II

ERECTING THE PROGRESSED HOROSCOPE

8 ANNUAL OR PROGRESSED HOROSCOPE —For a correct appreciation of the results to be obtained in a particular year it is necessary to erect a horoscope according to approved Astronomical rules and then subject it to the closest scrutiny in the light of prescribed principles of predictive astrology. The annual or progressed horoscope is cast in the same way as the birth horoscope. The time of the commencement of the Anniversary known as VARSHARAMBHA is said to begin at the exact moment when the Sun comes to the same situation where he was at the time of birth. In other words the individual is

THE HINDU PROGRESSED HOROSCOPE

New Year begins when the Sun comes back to the same point that he occupied at the time of birth

9 DAY AND TIME OF PROGRESSED HOROSCOPE —

Kesava gives the duration of the Solar year as 365 days, 15 ghaties, 31 vighaties and 30 paras. This expressed in English measure would be equal to 365 days, 6 hours 12 minutes and 36 seconds. But, for the sake of convenience, we are retaining the Indian Terminology. 24 mininutes of western time make one *Ghati*, 60 *Vighaties* make one *Ghati* and 60 *Paras* comprise one *Vighati* or 24 seconds. The time of commencement of the anniversary can easily be ascertained from the following table. The year constant (*Samavatsara Dhiyam*) is obtained by dividing the duration of the year as given above by 7, rejecting the quotient and retaining the remainder. Thus, $\frac{365 \text{ d } 15 \text{ gh, } 31 \text{ vi, } 30 \text{ paras}}{7} =$

casting off the quotient, we get 1 day, 15 ghaties, 31 vighaties and 30 paras as the year constant. This is the starting point for our future calculations. If a person, was born, for instance, on 8/8/1912 A.D. at 33-30 ghaties after sunrise, then his second year would commence in 1913 August at the time and on the day obtained by adding one day, 15 ghaties, 31 vighaties and 30 paras to the (number of) week day and time of birth—The days of the week day are numbered thus—Sunday 1, Monday 2, Tuesday 3, Wednesday 4, Thursday 5, Friday 6 and Saturday 7. It is better to mark the time of birth in ghaties, etc., instead of in English hours to save confusion. Multiply the number of hours passed from sunrise (L.M.T.) by $2\frac{1}{2}$ and the result will be the birth time in ghaties. Thus in our example horoscope, the sunrise on the day of birth was at 5-51 A.M. (L.M.T.) and the birth took place at 7-15 P.M. (L.M.T.) Taking the difference between these two and multiplying the same by $2\frac{1}{2}$ we get 13H. 24M $\times 2\frac{1}{2} =$ Gh 33-30.

FINDING THE ANNIVERSARY

10 TABLE FOR THE YEARLY HOROSCOPE —

| Age | Days | Ghatika | Vighatika | Paras |
|-----|------|---------|-----------|-------|
| 1 | 1 | 15 | 31 | 30 |
| 2 | 2 | 31 | 3 | 0 |
| 3 | 3 | 46 | 34 | 30 |
| 4 | 5 | 2 | 6 | 0 |
| 5 | 6 | 17 | 37 | 30 |
| 6 | 0 | 33 | 9 | 0 |
| 7 | 1 | 48 | 40 | 30 |
| 8 | 3 | 4 | 12 | 0 |
| 9 | 4 | 19 | 43 | 30 |
| 10 | 5 | 35 | 15 | 0 |
| 20 | 4 | 10 | 30 | 0 |
| 30 | 2 | 45 | 45 | 0 |
| 40 | 1 | 21 | 0 | 0 |
| 50 | 6 | 56 | 15 | 0 |
| 60 | 6 | 31 | 30 | 0 |
| 70 | 4 | 6 | 45 | 0 |
| 80 | 2 | 42 | 0 | 0 |
| 90 | 1 | 17 | 15 | 0 |

THE HINDU PROGRESSED HOROSCOPE

Age past 23

For 20

For 3

For 23

Add to the above the number of
week day and time of birth

We get

for 23 we have —

d 4 10 30 0

3 46 34 30

0 57 4 30

5 33 30 0

6 30 34 30

The 24th year commences on the nearest Friday to 8th August That will be 9th August 1935 and the time for setting the horoscope will be 30 ghaties 34 vighaties and 30 paras corresponding to 6H 4M 48S PM (LMT)

The following are the positions (exprecession) of planets for the time of the Progressed Horoscope —

Sun is in Cancer 22° 40' Moon is in Scorpio 18° 1' Mars is in Libra 14° 35' Mercury is in Cancer 22° 20' Jupiter is in Libra 23° 8' Venus is in Leo 29° 51' Saturn is in Aquarius 16° 39' Rahu is in sagittarius 29° 4' Kethu is in Gemini 29° 4' Ascendant is in Capricorn 15° 9'

| | | | | | | | |
|--------|------------------------------|-----------------|--------------------|-----------------------|---------|-------|-------|
| | | | Kethu | | Jupiter | Ascdt | Kethu |
| Saturn | RASI [Progressd Chart] | | Sun Mer cury | Mars Saturn | NAVAMSA | | |
| Ascdt | | | Venus | Sun Mer- cury | | | |
| Rahu | Moon | Mars Jupiter | | Moon Rahu Venus | | | |

PLANETARY RELATIONS

| | | | | | | | |
|-------|-----------------------|----------------|------------------------------|----------------------|-----------------|-----------------|---------------------|
| Rahu | | Saturn Moon | | | Venus Saturn | | |
| Ascdt | RASI [Birth Chart] | | Sun | | NAVAMSA | | Kethu |
| | | | Mars Mer cury Venus | Ascdt Rahu Sun | | | Mer cury Moon |
| | Jupiter | | Kethu | | | Mars Jupiter | |

CHAPTER III

ON PLANETARY RELATIONS, ASPECTS AND STRENGTHS

12 PLANETARY RELATIONS —In *Tajaka* we have special relations. The planetary friendships and enmities as given by Kesava seem to differ to some extent from those given by *Jathaka* writers. One peculiar feature is Rahu (Moon's Ascending Node) is also assigned relationship with other planets. The following table will give a clear idea of the planetary friendships and enmities. It must be noted that according to Parasara Chandra (Moon) has no Naisargika (natural) enemy at all neither is Rahu included. In *Tajaka* on the other hand of the 8 planets considered 4 i.e., the Sun the Moon Mars and Jupiter all have the same four planets as their enemies whilst Mercury Venus Saturn and Rahu also have the same planets the other four as enemies. The following table is according to Kesava's work on *Tajaka*.

THE HINDU PROGRESSED HOROSCOPE

Age past 23

For 20

For 3

for 23 we have —

d 4 10 30 0

3 46 34 30

For 23

0 57 4 30

Add to the above the number of
week day and time of birth

5 33 30 0

We get

6 30 34 30

The 24th year commences on the nearest Friday to 8th August That will be 9th August 1935 and the time for setting the horoscope will be 30 ghaties 34 vighaties and 30 paras corresponding to 6H 4M 48S PM (LMT)

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Mars is in Libra 14° 35' Mercury is in Cancer 22° 20' Jupiter is in Libra 23° 8' Venus is in Leo 29° 51' Saturn is in Aquarius 16° 39' Rahu is in sagittarius 29° 4' Kethu is in Gemini 29° 4' Ascendant is in Capricorn 15° 9'

| | | | | | | | |
|--------|------------------------------|-----------------|--------------------|-----------------------|---------|-------|-------|
| | | | Kethu | | Jup ter | Ascdt | Kethu |
| Saturn | RASI [Progressd Chart] | | Sun Mer cury | Mars Saturn | NAVAMSA | | |
| Ascdt | | | Venus | Sun Mer cury | | | |
| Rahu | Moon | Mars Jup ter | | Moon Rahu Venus | | | |

PLANETARY RELATIONS

| | | | | | | | |
|-------|-----------------------|----------------|-------------------------------|----------------------|-----------------|-----------------|---------------------|
| Rahu | | Saturn Moon | | | Venus Saturn | | |
| Ascdt | RASI [Birth Chart] | | Sun | | NAVAMSA | | Kethu |
| | | | Mars Mer- cury Venus | Ascdt Rahu Sun | | | Mer cury Moon |
| | Jupiter | | Kethu | | | Mars Jupiter | |

CHAPTER III

ON PLANETARY RELATIONS, ASPECTS AND STRENGTHS

12 PLANETARY RELATIONS —In *Tajaka* we have special relations. The planetary friendships and enmities as given by Kesava seem to differ to some extent from those given by *Jathaka* writers. One peculiar feature is, Rahu (Moon's Ascending Node) is also assigned relationship with other planets. The following table will give a clear idea of the planetary friendships and enmities. It must be noted that according to Parasara, Chandra (Moon) has no Naisargika (natural) enemy at all, neither is Rahu included. In *Tajaka* on the other hand, of the 8 planets considered 4 viz., the Sun, the Moon, Mars and Jupiter all have the same four planets as their enemies, whilst Mercury, Venus, Saturn and Rahu also have the same planets, the other four, as enemies. The following table is according to Kesava's work on *Tajaka*.

THE HINDU PROGRESSED HOROSCOPE

| Planet (Graha) | Friend (Mitra) | Enemy (Satru) |
|----------------|---------------------|---------------------------|
| 1. Ravi | Guru, Kuja, Chandra | Budha, Sukra, Sani, Rahu |
| 2. Chandra | Ravi, Kuja, Guru | Budha, Sukra, Sani, Rahu |
| 3. Kuja | Ravi, Guru, Chandra | Budha, Sukra, Sani, Rahu |
| 4. Budha | Sukra, Rahu, Sani | Ravi, Chandra, Kuja, Guru |
| 5. Guru | Kuja, Ravi, Chandra | Budha, Sukra, Sani, Rahu |
| 6. Sukra | Budha, Rahu, Sani | Ravi, Chandra, Kuja, Guru |
| 7. Sani | Rahu, Budha, Sukra | Ravi, Chandra, Kuja, Guru |
| 8. Rahu | Sukra, Budha, Sani | Ravi, Chandra, Kuja, Guru |

13 ASPECTS —We have special aspects of planets enumerated in the *Tajaka* system. The aspects here are counted from sign to sign. One thing that deserves to be specially noted here is that while in the *Parasari* system an aspect is held to be good or bad according to the relation between the aspecting and the aspected body, in *Tajaka*, the good or bad nature of an aspect, seems to have been based on the kind of the aspect itself. For instance to houses five and nine, the aspect is favourable and friendly. If the Sun occupies Aries and Jupiter Leo, then the Sun aspects Jupiter and the sight is highly favourable. On houses three and eleven the aspect is friendly, and hence the results will be beneficial. On houses four and ten an inimical sight is cast. Planets forming such an aspect produce breaks and disappointments. To houses five and nine the aspect is friendly, and good results are produced. On houses two and twelve a benefic aspect is cast and the result is happiness. To houses six, seven, eight and one an inimical aspect is cast. The result is generally harmful. According to certain standard works on *Tajaka* planets have three-fourth vision on houses five and nine, half vision on three and eleven, one-sixth vision on two and twelve. Opposition aspect between benefics is good and it is bad between malefics. The reader will do well to thoroughly understand the significance of aspects.

DWADASAVARGAS

14 **BALAS** —The Parasari sytem of Astrology recognises six sources of strength and weakness of planets (Shadbalas). In order to estimate the exact potency of a planet it would be necessary to scrutinise its position in the Zodiac in all possible manner

15 **TWO KINDS OF BALAS** —The Tajaka writers seem to consider two kinds of Balas—one for measuring the relative strength and weakness of planets for purposes of predictions and the other for determining the lord of the year (*Varshaswara*). Thus we have got (1) *Dwadasavarjaleeyabala* and (2) *Pancha vargeeyabala*

16 **DWADSAVARGAS** —The manner of division of a sign is called *Varga*. The *Dwadasavarjaleeyas* or 12 sub divisions of a sign employed in a Progressed Horoscope are —(1) *Rasi*, (2) *Hora*, (3) *Drekhana*, (4) *Padamsa*, (5) *Panchamsa*, (6) *Shashtamsa*, (7) *Sapthamsa*, (8) *Ashtamsa*, (9) *Naiamsa*, (10) *Dasamsa*, (11) *Ekadasamsa* and (12) *Dwadadasamsa*. Reference to my 'A Manual of Hindu Astrology' will enable the readers to work out these various *vargas*. Still for the sake of convenience of the reader I give below the method for working the 12 *vargas*

17 **RASI** —Each sign of the zodiac is a *rasi*. The first *Rasi* must be reckoned from *Mesha* or Aries

18 **HORA** —The *Bhachakra* (Zodiac) is divided into 24 *Horas* of 15 degrees each so that each *Rasi* gets two *horas*. The first *Hora* in odd signs such as Aries Gemini etc is governed by the Sun and the second by the Moon. The reverse holds good in even signs like *Vrishabha*, (Taurus) *Kataka* (Cancer) etc

19 **DREKKANA** —When a sign is divided into three equal parts each part is known as a *Drekana* measuring 10°. Thus

THE HINDU PROGRESSED HOROSCOPE

there are 36 **Drekkanas** in the *Bhachakra* or Zodiac. The first drekkana in any sign is governed by the lord of the sign the second by the lord of the 5th from it and the third by the lord of the 8th.

20 **PADAMSA** —The *Bhachakra* is divided into 48 *Padamsas* measuring $7^{\circ} 30'$ each. The first Padamsa is ruled by the lord of Rasi the second by the lord of the fourth the third by the lord of the 7th and the fourth by the lord of the 10th.

21 **PANCHAMSA** —The *Bhachakra* or Zodiac is divided into 60 Panchamsas each measuring 6 degrees of the ecliptic arc. In odd signs the first second third fourth and fifth Panchamsas are ruled by Mars Saturn Jupiter Mercury and Venus and in even signs the reverse holds true.

22 **SHASHTAMSA** —When a sign is divided into six equal parts each is called a Shashtamsa. The *Bhachakra* has thus 72 Shashtamsas. In odd signs the lords of the six shashtamsas are the lords of the six signs from Mesha reckoned in an order and in even signs the lords of the six signs from Thula reckoned in a similar manner.

23 **SAPTHAMSA** —The *Bhachakra* is divided into 84 Sapthamsas. Each Sapthamsa measures $30^{\circ}/7$. In odd signs the lords of the seven Rasis (signs) from the Rasi itself (including the Rasi) govern the seven Sapthamsas. In even signs the lords of the 7th and subsequent signs rule them.

24 **ASHTAMSA** —When a sign is divided into eight equal parts it is called an Ashtamsa being equal to $3^{\circ} 45'$ of the ecliptic arc. In Moveable Signs (*Chara Rasi*) like Mesha (Aries) Kataka (Cancer) Thula (Libra) and Makara (Capricorn) the lords of the 8th ashtamsas are the lords of the 8 signs from Mesha. In *Sthira* (fixed) *Rasis* (signs) like *Vrishabha* (Taurus)

NAVAMSA

Simha (Leo) Vrischika (Scorpio) and Kumbha (Aquarius) the lords of the 8 ashtamsas will be the lords of the 8 Rasas from Simha (Leo) And in *Duissabhiavarasis*—common signs—like Mithuna (Gemini) Kanya (Virgo) Dhanas (Sagittarius) and Meena (Pisces) the 8 ashtamsas are governed by the lords of the 8 houses from Dhanas

25 NAVAMSA —This is a very important division among the Hindus for most of the predictions are based on a thorough scrutiny of the positions of planets in the navamsa and almost all books on predictive astrology make constant reference to this important system

The Bhachakra is divided into 108 navamsas of $3^{\circ} 20'$ each The nine navamsas are governed by the lords of the nine Rasas from Mesha (Aries) in the case of Mesha (Aries) Simha (Leo) and Dhanas (Sagittarius) from Makara (Capricorn) in the case of Vrisnabha (Taurus) Kanya (Virgo) and Makara (Capricorn) from Thula (Libra) in the case of Thula (Libra) Mithuna (Gemini) and Kumbha (Aquarius) and Kataka (Cancer) in the case of Kataka (Cancer) Vrischika (Scorpio) and Meena (Pisces) Say for instance a planet is in $200^{\circ} 10'$ i.e. in $20^{\circ} 10'$ Thula (Libra) He is in the $20^{\circ} 10' / 3^{\circ} 20' = 6^{\circ} 10' / 3^{\circ} 20' = 7$ th Navamsa having passed six In Thula the lord of the seventh Navamsa is the lord of the seventh Rasi from Thula i.e. the lord of Mesha viz. Kuja or Mars

26 DASAMSA —Each Rasi contains 10 dasamsas of 3° each The lords of the 10 signs from the 11th sign govern the 10 Dasamsas Thus in Mesha the 10 dasamsas are governed by Sans (lord of 11th from it) and the lords of the subsequent signs

27 EKADASAMSA —The Bhachakra is divided into $12 \times 11 = 142$ Ekadasamsas In any sign the 11 Ekadasamsas are governed by the lords of the 11 signs from the 12th That is

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the first Ekadasamsa in Aries is ruled by Guru or Jupiter the lord of Meena (Pisces) 12th from it, the second by Kuja (Mars) himself and so on

28 DWADASAMSA,—Each Dwadasamsa gets $2\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$ The lords of the 12 Dwadasamsas are the lords of the 12 signs reckoned from the sign in question In Appendix 2, tables of Dwadasavargas are given and readers will be able to fix the planets in the different Vargas by simply consulting the tables

29 PLANETS AND VARGAS—Planets are related to vargas (divisions) thus according to *Thiachakasara*. For instance the Moon is in Scorpio in the Rasi Scorpio is ruled by Mars, who is a friend of the Moon Therefore we say that the Moon in the Rasi occupies a friendly varga Similarly whether the particular Varga is *Mitra varga* (friendly) or *Satru varga* (inimical) must be ascertained with regard to all the 12 vargas This will help us to determine the strengths of planets

EXAMPLE 2,—Find out the relations between the different planets and Vargas (divisions) in the standard Horoscope

| Planet | Rasi | Hora | Drekkena | Padamsa | Panchamsa | Shosthamsa | Septamsa | Ashtamsa | Navamsa | Dashamsa | Ekadasamsa | Dwadasamsa |
|---------|------|------|----------|---------|-----------|------------|----------|----------|---------|----------|------------|------------|
| Ravi | M | Swa | M | M | S | S | S | S | S | M | S | M |
| Chandra | M | M | M | S | S | S | S | M | M | M | M | S |
| Kuja | S | M | S | S | M | S | S | M | S | M | S | M |
| Budha | S | S | S | M | M | M | Swa | Swa | M | S | M | S |
| Guru | S | M | S | M | S | M | Swa | S | M | Swa | S | M |
| Sukra | S | S | M | Swa | Swa | M | M | S | S | S | Swa | S |
| Shani | Swa | S | M | S | S | S | M | S | Swa | M | S | S |
| Rahu | S | S | S | M | M | M | M | S | S | S | M | S |

NOTE—Swa means *Swavarga* (own division), M means *Mitra varga* (friendly division), and S means *Satru varga* (inimical division)

KSHETRABALA

28 GOOD AND BAD VARGAS —Good *Vargas* are those of own and freindly planets while *Vargas* of inimical planets are bad ones

29 DWADASAVARGEEYABALA —If a planet or a house has more benefic *Vargas* it becomes inclined to do good while the reverse holds good in case a planet occupies a greater number of evil *Vargas*.

EXAMPLE 3 —Find the number of good and bad *vargas* that each planet has in the Standard Horoscope?

| Planet | Symbol | Good | Evill | Good or Bad |
|---------|--------|------|-------|-------------|
| Ravi | ☉ | 6 | 6 | Neutral |
| Chandra | ☾ | 7 | 5 | Good |
| Kuja | ♂ | 5 | 7 | Good |
| Budha | ♁ | 7 | 5 | Good |
| Gure | ♃ | 7 | 5 | Good |
| Sukra | ♅ | 5 | 7 | Bad |
| Sanu | ♆ | 5 | 7 | Bad |
| Rahu | ♁ | 5 | 7 | Bad |

32 PANCHAVARGEEYABALA —To determine the relative power of the planets in order to find the Ruler of the year in question (vide next chapter), five tests must be applied to each planet viz. (1) *Kshetrabala*, (2) *Ochhabala*, (3) *Haddabala*, (4) *Drekkhabala* and (5) *Navamsabala*

33 KSHETRABALA —This is the residence strength and refers to the power a planet obtains on account of its relation to the *Rasivarga*. The maximum amount of strength here is 30 units. A value is assigned to each kind of relation, a planet may have with the *vargas*. The units of strength obtained in a *Mitra* (friendly) *Swa* (own) or a *Satru* (inimical) *varga* are thus distributed

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In a *Swakshetra* (own sign) a planet gets a strength of 30 units

Mitra Kshetra (friendly sign) 15 units

Satru Kshetra (inimical sign) 7 5 units

EXAMPLE 4 —Find the *Kshetrabala* in the Standard

Horoscope

| Planet | Nature of Rasi | Kshetrabala |
|----------|----------------|-------------|
| The Sun | Mitra | 15 0 |
| The Moon | Mitra | 15 0 |
| Mars | Satru | 7 5 |
| Mercury | Satru | 7 5 |
| Jupiter | Satru | 7 5 |
| Venus | Satru | 7 5 |
| Saturn | Swa | 30 0 |

34 OCHCHABALA —Next we have to consider what is called the *Ochchabala*. This is the strength due to exaltation. A planet at its deep exaltation point (*Paramochchabhaga*) gives 20 units of strength. At the debilitation point it is assigned the value of zero units. As it stands removed from its *Ochchabhaga* (exaltation point) towards the *Neechabhaga* (debilitation point) so the exaltation strength diminishes until it is zero at the *Neechabhaga*, and as it stands removed from its *Neechabhaga* towards its *Ochchabhaga* so does it gain in strength. Obtain the difference between the planet's debilitation point and its longitude. If the difference exceed 180° deduct it from 360° and divide the balance by 9.

35 OCHCHABHAGAS (Points of deep exaltation) —The Sun, the Moon, Mars, Mercury, Jupiter, Venus and Saturn get deeply exalted in Aries 10° , Taurus 3° , Capricorn 28° , Virgo 15° , Cancer 5° , Pisces 27° and Libra 20° , respectively. The 180th degree from the point of deep exaltation will be the point of

HADDA

deep fall, (*vide* my books "Hindu Predictive Astrology" "A Manual of Hindu Astrology" and *Graha & Bhava Balas.*)

EXAMPLE 5 —Find the *Ochchhabala* of planets in the Standard Horoscope?

Here the Sun is in Cancer $22^{\circ} 40'$ ($112^{\circ} 40'$) His debilitation point is Libra 10° (190°) Hence the subtraction of the latter from the former would necessitate our adding the number 360, thus

$$\begin{array}{r} 360 \text{ plus } 112^{\circ} 40' = 472^{\circ} 40' \\ \phantom{360 \text{ plus } 112^{\circ} 40' = } 190 \quad 40 \\ \hline \phantom{360 \text{ plus } 112^{\circ} 40' = } 282 \quad 40 \end{array}$$

Since this difference is above 180° it must be subtracted from 360° Therefore we get $360^{\circ} - 282^{\circ} 40' = 77^{\circ} 20'$. Dividing this by 9, we get the *Ochchhabala* as 8.6 units

Likewise *Ochchhabala* is obtained for the other planets which is as follows

| Planet | Ochchhabala |
|----------|-------------|
| The Sun | 8.60 |
| The Moon | 1.66 |
| Mars | 8.51 |
| Mercury | 14.14 |
| Jupiter | 7.99 |
| Venus | 3.01 |
| Saturn | 7.05 |

36 HADDA —The word *Hadda* must be quite foreign to many of my readers. *Hadda* is more or less similar to *Thirimsansa* (1/30th division of a sign). In each sign (of 30 degrees) certain parts are assigned to certain planets as, representing the *Hadda*. In *Mesha* 1° to 6° are ruled by Guru, 6° - 12° by Sukra, 12° - 20° by Budha, 20° - 25° by Kuja and 25° - 30° by Sani. Similarly from the following table the lords of *Hadda* in each sign can be ascertained

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HADDA TABLE

| | | | | | | | | | | |
|-----------|-------|-------|-------|--------|-------|---------|-------|---------|------|---------|
| Mesha | Guru | 0°—6° | Sukra | 6°—12° | Budha | 12°—20° | Kuja | 20°—25° | Sani | 25°—30° |
| Vrishabha | Sukra | 0—8 | Budha | 8—14 | Guru | 14—22 | Sani | 22—27 | Kuja | 27—30 |
| Mithuna | Budha | 0—6 | Sukra | 6—12 | Guru | 12—27 | Kuja | 17—24 | Sani | 24—30 |
| Kataka | Kuja | 0—7 | Sukra | 7—13 | Budha | 13—19 | Guru | 19—26 | Sani | 26—30 |
| Simha | Guru | 0—6 | Sukra | 6—11 | Sani | 11—18 | Budha | 18—24 | Kuja | 24—30 |
| 20 Kanya | Budha | 0—7 | Sukra | 7—17 | Guru | 17—21 | Kuja | 21—28 | Sani | 28—30 |
| Thula | Sani | 0—6 | Budha | 6—14 | Guru | 14—21 | Sukra | 21—28 | Kuja | 28—30 |
| Vrischika | Kuja | 0—7 | Sukra | 7—11 | Budha | 11—19 | Guru | 19—24 | Sani | 24—30 |
| Dhanas | Guru | 0—12 | Sukra | 12—17 | Budha | 17—21 | Kuja | 21—26 | Sani | 26—30 |
| Makara | Budha | 0—7 | Guru | 7—14 | Sukra | 14—22 | Sani | 22—26 | Kuja | 26—30 |
| Kumba | Budha | 0—7 | Sukra | 7—13 | Guru | 13—20 | Kuja | 20—25 | Sani | 25—30 |
| Meena | Sukra | 0—12 | Guru | 12—16 | Budha | 16—19 | Kuja | 19—28 | Sani | 28—30 |

HADDABALAM

EXAMPLE 5 —Find the lords of Haddas in Standard Horoscope?

| Planet | Its long | Lord of Hadda Varga | Nature of the Varga |
|---------|----------|---------------------|---------------------|
| Ravi | 112° 40' | Guru | Mitra |
| Chandra | 228 1 | Budha | Satru |
| Kuja | 194 35 | Guru | Mitra |
| Budha | 112 20 | Guru | Satru |
| Guru | 203 8 | Sukra | Satru |
| Sukra | 119 51 | Kuja | Satru |
| Shani | 316 39 | Guru | Satru |

37 HADDABALAM —This is the third of the *Pancha vargeebala*. It must be determined as usual by considering the relationship between a planet in question and its Hadda Lord. In its own Hadda a planet gets 15 units of strength in a friendly 7.5 and in an enemy's 3.75. In the Standard Horoscope the Sun is in Cancer 22° 40'. From the Hadda table we find that Guru presides over 19°-26°. Therefore the Sun is in a friendly Hadda varga getting 7.5 units as Hadda strength.

EXAMPLE 6 —Find out the Haddabalam of the different planets in the Standard Horoscope?

| Planet | Nature of Hadda Varga | Bala |
|---------|-----------------------|------|
| Ravi | Mitra | 7.50 |
| Chandra | Satru | 3.75 |
| Kuja | Mitra | 7.50 |
| Budha | Satru | 3.75 |
| Guru | Satru | 3.75 |
| Sukra | Satru | 3.75 |
| Shani | Satru | 3.75 |

DREKKANABALAM —This is the fourth of the *Pancha vargeebala*. (For determining Drekkana See Art. 19). If a planet occupies

| | |
|---------------------------|------------------|
| Self Drekkana (own) | it gets 10 units |
| Mitra drekkana (friendly) | do 5 do |
| Satru in mical | do 2.5 do |

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EXAMPLE 7 —Find *Drekkanabala* of the different planets in the *Standard Horoscope* ?

| Planet | In what Drekkana it is | Strength |
|---------|------------------------|----------|
| Ravi | Mitra | 50 |
| Chandra | Mitra | 50 |
| Kuja | Satru | 25 |
| Budha | Satru | 25 |
| Guru | Satru | 25 |
| Sukra | Mitra | 50 |
| Sani | Mitra | 50 |

39 NAVAMSABALA —A planet in its own *Navamsa* gets 5 units

| | |
|-----------------------|-----------|
| in <i>Mitranaamsa</i> | 25 units |
| in <i>Satru</i> | 125 units |

EXAMPLE 8 —Find the *Navamsabala* of planets in the *Standard Horoscope* ?

| Planets | Nature of Navamse | Bala |
|---------|-------------------|-----------|
| Ravi | Satru | 125 units |
| Chandra | Mitra | 250 do |
| Kuja | Satru | 125 do |
| Budha | Mitra | 250 do |
| Guru | Mitra | 250 do |
| Sukra | Satru | 125 do |
| Sani | Swa | 500 do |

40 SUM OF PANCHAVARGEYABALA —All the five kinds of Balas treated above compounded together give the *Panchavargeyabala*. In the case of each planet divide the total of the *Panchavargeyabala* by 4. If the quotient is below 5 the planet is weak between 5 and 10 ordinary, 10 15 powerfull, 15 20 very strong above 20 extraordinary

LORD OF THRIRASIS

46 LORD OF THRIRASIS —This depends on whether the chart is erected for a time during the day or for a time during the night

The following diagrams will give the rulers of signs both during the day and the night times

| | | | | | | | | |
|------------------|-----------|------------|------------------|------------------|------------|------------------|------------|-----------|
| Chan dra ☾ | Ravi ☉ | Sukra ♀ | Sani ♂ | Chan dra ☾ | Guru ♂ | Chan dra ☾ | Budha ♂ | |
| Guru ♂ | DAY | | | Guru ♂ | NIGHT | | | Kuja ♂ |
| Kuja ♂ | | | | Guru ♂ | | | | Kuja ♂ |
| Sani ♂ | Kuja ♂ | Budha ♂ | Chan dra ☾ | Sani ♂ | Sukra ♀ | Sani ♂ | Sukra ♀ | |

If the ascendant of the Progressed Horoscope is Capricorn and the time be during the day then the lord or ruler of the *Thriras*, will be Kuja Similarly if the ascendant of the annual chart is Taurus and the time be during night then Lord of *Thriras* will be the Moon

EXAMPLE 11 —Find the lord of *Thriras* in the Standard Horoscope ?

Year commences during day and the Ascending sign of the Progressed Horoscope is Makara

Thrasyadhipathi is Kuja or Mars

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43 APPLICANTS FOR VARSHEWARASHIP —There are five planets which vie with each other for rulership over the coming events for the year. The relative power of these five rulers (*Panchavargiesabala*) must be thoroughly scrutinised and the strongest declared as lord of the year.

The five applicants are —

- (a) Lord of the sign occupied by the Sun or the Moon
- (b) Lord of the Ascendant in the Birth Horoscope
- (c) Lord of the Ascendant in the Progressed Horoscope
- (d) Lord of Muntha
- (e) Lord of Thrirasis

44 LORD OF THE SIGN OCCUPIED BY THE SUN OR THE MOON —If the commencement of the year is during the day time lord of the sign occupied by the Sun must be considered, if the year commence during the night time lord of the sign occupied by the Moon should be taken.

LORD OF MUNTHA —Muntha is said to travel one house each year from the ascendant at Birth. It is found thus —Add the number of the ascendant at the birth to the number of the years elapsed between birth and the current birthday. Divide the sum by 12 and reject the quotient. The remainder represents the number of the sign of the Muntha point reckoned from Mesha.

EXAMPLE 10 —Find out the lord of Muntha in the Standard Horoscope? —

| | |
|--------------------------|-----------|
| No. of the Asc. at Birth | 11 |
| No. of years passed | 23 |
| Total | <u>34</u> |

$$\frac{34}{12} = 2\frac{10}{12}$$

the 10th from Mesha is Capricorn

Muntha Sign = Makara

Muntha Lord = Sani

LORD OF THRIRASIS

46 LORD OF THRIRASIS —This depends on whether the chart is erected for a time during the day or for a time during the night

The following diagrams will give the rulers of signs both during the day and the night times

| | | | | | | | |
|-------------------|-----------|------------|-------------------|-------------------|------------|-------------------|------------|
| Chan- dra ☾ | Ravi ☉ | Sukra ♀ | Sani ♂ | Chan- dra ☾ | Guru ♂ | Chan- dra ☾ | Budha ♂ |
| Guru ♂ | DAY | | | Guru ♂ | NIGHT | | |
| Kuja ♂ | | | | Kuja ♂ | | | |
| Sani ♂ | Kuja ♂ | Budha ♂ | Chan- dra ☾ | Sani ♂ | Sukra ♀ | Sani ♂ | Sukra ♀ |

If the ascendant of the Progressed Horoscope is Capricorn and the time be during the day, then the lord or ruler of the *Thirrasis*, will be Kuja. Similarly, if the ascendant of the annual chart is Taurus and the time be during night, then Lord of *Thirrasis* will be the Moon.

EXAMPLE 11. —Find the lord of *Thirrasis* in the Standard Horoscope?

Year commences during day and the Ascending sign of the Progressed Horoscope is Makara

Thirasyadhipathi is Kuja or Mars

VARSHADASA

Progressed Horoscope and he is the lord of Muntha But he does not aspect the Lagna Of the remaining two candidates the Moon and Mars both aspect the Lagna The aspect of the Moon is favourable while that of Mars is offensive Therefore the Lord of the year is the Moon

CHAPTER V

DASAS AND BHUKTHIES

48 VARSHA DASA,—The year is subdivided into a number of periods each being assigned the rulership of a particular planet In order to predict the events more precisely it would be necessary to find out the influences of planets at smaller intervals A planet indicates certain results and they will become manifest during its Dasa or Bhukthi

49 METHOD OF CALCULATING VARSHADASA —Convert the longitudes of planets and the Lagna into signs degrees minutes etc Reject the signs and considering the degrees etc tabulate the positions of planets and the ascendant in the ascending order of their number of degrees These degrees are called *Krissamsas*

Retain the planet whose position contains the smallest number of degrees Subtract this from the position of the succeeding one and similarly subtract the position of each planet from the succeeding one (These are called *Patjamsas*) The remainder in each case will give the number for the succeeding planet Add up these remainders together (of course not omitting the position of the planet having the lowest number of degrees) and the total sum must be equal to the position of the last planet (without the sign) Divide the duration of the

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year, viz., 365 D (12m 36S) by the total sum obtained above and multiply the quotient by the *Pathamsas* of the respective planet. The product will represent its Dasa. The order of the Dasa will be the same as the order found above viz., the first dasa will be ruled by the planet possessing the least number of degrees (signs rejected) and the last dasa by the planet possessing the greatest number of degrees the intermediate dasas succeeding in the ascending order of the degrees of planets.

EXAMPLE 13 — *Find the Dasas of planets in the Standard Horoscope?*

KRISSAMSAS

| Planet | Mars | Ascndt | Saturn | Moon | Mercury | Sun | Jupiter | Venus |
|---------|------|--------|--------|------|---------|-----|---------|-------|
| Degrees | 14 | 15 | 16 | 18 | 22 | 22 | 23 | 29 |
| Minutes | 35 | 9 | 39 | 1 | 20 | 40 | 8 | 51 |

PATHYAMSA

| Planet | Kuja | Ascndt | Saturn | Moon | Mercury | Sun | Jupiter | Venus |
|---------|------|--------|--------|------|---------|-----|---------|-------|
| Degrees | 14 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 6 |
| Minutes | 35 | 34 | 30 | 22 | 19 | 20 | 28 | 43 |

Therefore the Dasa periods are —

| | Days | Hours |
|-------------|------|-------|
| 1 Mars | 178 | 10 5 |
| 2 Ascendant | 6 | 22 3 |
| 3 Saturn | 18 | 8 6 |
| 4 The Moon | 16 | 19 6 |
| 5 Mercury | 52 | 18 4 |
| 6 The Sun | 4 | 1 8 |
| 7 Jupiter | 5 | 16 4 |
| 8 Venus | 82 | 4 4 |
| Total | 365 | 6 |

50 BHUKTHIES — The Bhukthi or sub period is calculated by dividing the duration of the period by 365d 6h and multi-

HINTS ON JUDGMENT

plying the quotient by the Dasa of the planet the sub period of which is required to be found

EXAMPLE 14 —Find out the sub period of Mars in Chandra Dasa in the Standard Horoscope?

Chandra Dasa 16 days and 196 hours

| | |
|-----------|-------------------------|
| Mars Dasa | 178 days and 10.5 hours |
|-----------|-------------------------|

$$\text{Mars Bhukthi} = \frac{16 \text{ d } 19 \text{ h } 6 \text{ m} \times 178 \text{ d } 10 \text{ h}}{365 \text{ d } 6 \text{ h}} = 8 \text{ d and } 5 \text{ h}$$

$$\text{Sub period (of any planet) in any Dasa} = \frac{\text{Period of Dasa of Major lord} \times \text{Period of the lord of Sub period}}{365d. 6h}$$

The order of these sub-periods will be as that of the periods commencing with the planet which is the lord of the period

CHAPTER VI

HINTS ON JUDGMENT

51 GENERAL OBSERVATIONS —As in Parasari there are special yogas in *Tajaka* also. The results of these yogas will manifest themselves when the *Dasa* or *Bhukthi* of the particular planet causing the yoga operates. I do not propose to insist on the reader to take into consideration these various yogas described in the next chapter in the delineation of yearly results, for, whilst a few astrologers attach much weight to their significance there are others who hold that it will not at all be necessary to consider them. Kesava does not seem to have attached any value whatever to the part played by the various yogas in an annual horoscope. I gather the following information from such works as *Thachakasara* and the like whose authors were certainly as capable and learned as Kesava himself.

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In the matter of *Sahams* (explained in the next chapter) I have to repeat that they may or may not be considered. They more or less correspond to the ordinary *Bhavas* and since all human events are comprehended by the twelve Bhavas the consideration of these *Sahams* does not seem to be imperative. However it is left to the discretion of the reader to do as he thinks best.

52 PRECAUTIONS NECESSARY —The Progressed Horoscope deals with the coming events during the year for which it is constructed. I must impress upon my readers that an Annual Horoscope should never be interpreted without reference to the Natal chart. Suppose children are not indicated in the Birth Horoscope. Even if strong indications are present to this effect in the Progressed Horoscope birth of progeny should not be predicted. Supposing a strong constitution is indicated in the birth horoscope. If the annual horoscope indicates death then it must be interpreted as serious illness and final recovery. The indications of the natal and annual horoscopes must be harmoniously blended before any predictions are ventured. Prognostications derived from the Progressed Horoscope are controlled by the birth map.

53 IMPORTANT POINTS TO BE CONSIDERED IN PREDICTIONS —In reading an annual horoscope there are many important points to be considered which cannot be detailed in a small book like this. According to *Duadasatargeyabala* obtained planets will be inclined to do good or bad. Planets obtain extreme beneficence if placed in the 3rd, 9th and 11th houses from the lord of the year or in conjunction with benefics or causing Iddasalayogas. In the above circumstances a planet will be disposed to produce beneficial results. Planets debilitated

GENERAL ESTIMATE OF ANNUAL RESULTS

combust occupying inimical signs or placed in the 6th 8th 1st and 2nd houses from the lord of the year in retrogression and powerless otherwise always give evil results

54 CAUTION NECESSARY TO PREDICT RESULTS OF DASAS —The indications of planets—good bad or indifferent will fructify during the periods and sub periods

In predicting the results of Dasas and Bhukthies great caution must be exercised Considered in a general manner we find that the following sub periods as under the periods mentioned below will produce favourable results

| Dasa | Favourable Bhukthies |
|---------|------------------------|
| Sun | Jupiter Mars and Moon |
| Moon | Moon Mars Mercury |
| Mars | Sun and Venus |
| Mercury | Venus Sun Jupiter |
| Jupiter | Venus Moon Sun |
| Venus | Mercury Jupiter Saturn |
| Saturn | Mercury Venus |

The above remarks should not be taken as conclusive For we find that in some cases Saturn *Bhukthi* in the Sun's *Dasa* proves extremely beneficial while the reverse holds good in *Budha Dasa*, *Sukra Bhukthi*

55 GENERAL ESTIMATE OF ANNUAL RESULTS —If the ascendant or the 10th house is favourably aspected in the Progressed Horoscope by the Sun the Moon Jupiter or Mars the year in question will be a prosperous one Bad aspects on these two houses indicate that the year will be a bad one The

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Muntha lord in the 6th 8th and 12th houses gives rise to diseases losses and difficulties If the *Muntha* lord is in the 2nd 5th 7th or 9th house the year will tend to be fortunate in respect of the particular *Bhata* *Muntha* lord in the 3rd 10th or 11th house will give rise to moderate results in regard to financial gains and losses

If the Sun occupies the *Muntha* sign or if the *Muntha* is situated in Leo or if the Sun is in a quadrant or trine to the *Muntha* there will be political success during that year The *Muntha* point plays a most important part in reading the events in the coming year Its favourable situation tends to produce favourable results throughout the year

56 RESULTS OF MUNTHA IN THE DIFFERENT HOUSES -

In the first house —few enemies great powers and success
second house —fame honour good energies and happiness.
third house —prosperity and good fourth—sickness enemies
laziness etc fifth —children wisdom religious learning sixth -
remorse debts diseases and enemies seventh —sickness
quarrels and failure eighth —journeys to distant places sudden
dangers ninth —fortune favours from superiors tenth —
success eleventh —happiness physical comforts and fame
respect political favours, and twelfth —troubles with relatives
and enmity These results vary according to the nature of the
aspects etc which *Muntha* is subjected to

In the succeeding chapters results due to the ruler of the
year *Dasas*, *Bhukthies* and the 12 *Bhavas* have been given
They must be carefully applied in the light of the above
explanations

YOGAS

CHAPTER VII

YOGAS, SAHAMS, ETC

57 THE YOGAS —The Thachakasara gives 16 yogas or special combinations called *Iddasalat Shodasa Yogas* and I have given here the most important ones. They are (1) *Ishkalalayoga*, (2) *Induvarayoga*, (3) *Iddasalayoga*, (4) *Esaraphayoga*, (5) *Nathayoga*, (6) *Yamayajosa*, (7) *Manuhoozoga*, (8) *Kamboolayoga*, (9) *Gairikambulayoga*, (10) *Khallasarayoga*, (11) *Radhayoga*, (12) *Riphrhavitoga*, (13) *Kuthsamayajosa*, (14) *Muthavridhulayoga*, (15) *Thamcerayoga* and (16) *Dhuraphayoga*.

58 ISHKAVALAYOGA —Planets in *kendras* (1 4 7 and 10) and *panapharas* (2 5 8 and 11) alone without any in *Apoklimas* (3 6 9 and 12) produce this yoga. Results — Accession to wealth happiness and good luck are the results.

59 INDUVARAYOGA —Planets in *Apoklimas* without any in the other houses cause this yoga. Results —Disappointments in all undertakings mental worry and physical ailments.

60 IDDASALAYOGA —If the *Deepthamsas* of a slow moving planet mix with those of a faster moving planet this yoga is caused. For instance Sukra moves fast and Guru slow. Guru's *deepthamsas* are 9 and Sukra's 7. If Guru and Sukra are within 7° from each other this yoga is produced.

Three kinds of *Iddasalayogas* are recognised. If a *Scegragraha* (planet with a greater velocity) is backwards of a *Mandagraha* (planet with a slower velocity) within its *Deepthamsas* if a *Scegragraha* is in the same degree as a *Mandagraha* and if a *Scegragraha* is forwards of a *Mandagraha* (within its *deepthamsa*) the three types of yogas viz *Varthamanayoga*, *Sam*

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*purna*yoga and *Bhavi*shyadyoga are produced Results —The results of these three types of yogas must be based upon the relations between the planets causing the yoga and their relations with the sign in which the yoga is caused In favourable circumstances good results always flow while in unfavourable circumstances evil results would certainly obtain as a matter of consequence

61 EASARAPHAYOGA —A *Seegragraha*, just one degree in advance of a *Mandagraha* produces this yoga Results — Failure in all business undertakings unfavourable and producing evil influences at all times

62 KHALLASARAYOGA —If the lord of Lagna is between Chandra and any other planets and if there is no intermingling of the Deepthamsas of each with those of the other then this yoga is produced Results —All unfavourable dis appointments in all undertakings

63 RADDHAYOGA —A planet in retrogression or combustion and within the fold of Ravi's Deepthamsa when causing an Iddasalayoga will be utterly powerless to effect the results of such a yoga so that instead of Iddasalayoga Raddhayoga is produced Results —Final success after much trouble and trials in any undertakings

64 SAHAMS —These are special positions corresponding to Bhavas These are 50 according to Nilakantha 48 according to Venkatesa and 21 according to Kesava The Sahams are found thus by the following rules For instance in order to find out *Punyasaha* deduct the Sun's Longitude from the Moon's (if the year commences at day time or *vice versa* in the night time) If there is no ascendant between the position of minuend and subtrahend 30° are added to the result above obtained To

DIFFERENT SAHAMS

this sum is further added the longitude of the ascendant. The total represents *Punya Saham*.

In all the following cases, an amount of 30° must be added if from the position of the minuend to that of subtrahend, there is no lagna, while the longitude of lagna is always added to the above result.

65 PUNYA (RELIGIOUS) SAHAM —

(a) Day — Moon's Long — Sun's Long

(b) Night — Sun's Long — Moon's Long

ascendant is between the Moon and the Sun an amount of 30° is not to be added, but the longitude of ascendant should be added

$$105^{\circ} 21' + 285^{\circ} 9' = 390^{\circ} 30' \text{ (casting off } 360^{\circ})$$

$$\text{Punya Saham} = 30^{\circ} 30'$$

66 GURU SAHAM —

Night — Moon's long — Sun's long

Day — Sun's long — Moon's long

67 KIRTHI SAHAM —

Night — *Punya Saha* — *Guru's long*

Day — *Jupiter's long* — *Long of Punya Saham*

68 MITRA SAHAM —

Night — (*Long of Punya Saha* + *Long of Guru Saha*) + *Long of Sukra*

Day — (*Long of Guru Saha* — *Long of Punya Saha*) + *Long of Sukra*

69 RAJA SAHAM —

Night — Sun's Long — *Sani's long*

Day — *Sani's long* — Sun's long

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70 PUTRA SAHAM,—

Day or Night :—Guru's long—Chandra's long

71 JEEVA SAHAM;—

Night —Guru's long—Sani's long

Day —Sani's long—Guru's long

72 VYAPARA SAHAM.—

Night,—Budha's long—Kuja's long

Day —Kuja's long—Budha's long

73 VIVAHA SAHAM —

Day or Night —Sukra's long—Sani's long

74 SATRU SAHAM —

Night —Sani's long—Kuja's long

Day —Kuja's long—Sani's long

75 EXPLANATIONS —Punya means Religious, Guru means Preceptor, Kirthi Fame, Mitra-Friend, Raja Political, Putra Children, Jeeva Life, Vyapara-Trade or Business, Vivaha-Marriage, and Satru-Foe or Enemy

76 LORDS OF SAHAMS —The Lords of the Rasis in which the longitudes of the various saham fall, will be respectively the lords of such saham

EXAMPLE 16 —*Find the various Sahams and their lords in the Standard Horoscope ?*

| Saham | Its long | Its lord |
|---------|----------|----------|
| Punya | 30° 30' | Venus |
| Guru | 199° 48' | Venus |
| Kirthi | 97° 47' | Moon |
| Mitra | 94° 27' | Moon |
| Raja | 159° 8' | Mercury |
| Putra | 290° 16' | Sani |
| Vyapara | 7° 24' | Kuja |
| Jeeva | 68° 40' | Mercury |
| Vivaha | 118° 21' | Moon |
| Satru | 163° 3' | Budha |

RESULTS OF BHAVAS

85 SANI AS LORD —If powerful —fresh lands and decent bungalows, new acquaintances among vicious people money through illegal means craving help from others accidents windy diseases If ordinary —a miserable life If weak —family starving disgrace incarceration poverty, diseases sorrows

CHAPTER IX

RESULTS OF BHAVAS

86 FIRST BHAVA —Denotes body, color caste character, life happiness and age

If the lord is strong well aspected and has beneficial conjunctions, the native will be happy and prosperous Other characteristics of the person must be determined with reference to the Navamsa occupied by the lord of Lagna or the lord of Chandra whichever is powerful The most powerful planet indicates the development of the body If the Sun is the lord he causes skin and eye diseases weak Moon Kuja Budha and Sukra make the native poor, uneasy defeated disappointed in profession little enjoyments and troubles from servants respectively

87 SECOND HOUSE —Wealth general happiness etc must be predicted from this

If Jupiter, aspecting second house becomes lord of the year also, the native will have much wealth during the year General happiness is indicated if this lord is powerful Gain of money through paternal side maternal side brothers and sisters shrewdness and trade and friends holy people wife or other women and service classes must be predicted if the lords of the second are the Sun the Moon Kuja Budha Guru Sukra

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and Sani respectively Lord of the second with the 8th lord will make the native lose all money Second lord in very unfavourable circumstances would possibly affect the vision during the year The Sun the Moon etc in the second in favourable positions make the native acquire proficiency in language oratory power of discussion logic mathematics religious knowledge arts and ordinary languages Rahu in the second gives success in European languages and Kethu familiarity with almost all kinds of learning

88 THIRD HOUSE —Denotes brothers servants and valour

If *Lagnadhipathi* enters into *Iddasalayoga* with Kuja or lord of the third increase of brothers and sisters must be predicted If the lord of brothers is in conjunction with the 8th lord loss of brothers is indicated Lord of brothers with lord of *Lagna* in the seventh indicates marriages of brothers and sisters Mental worry will be the result if the lord of the third is in company with Kuja and Chandra Weak Mars as third lord causes constant injuries and bloody diseases

89 FOURTH BHAVA —The fourth from *Lagna* is father's house the fourth from Chandra is the mother's house

Father's means money etc are ascertained from this house Powerful Sun causes prosperity to the father while powerful Moon produces same results for the mother Father will be subjected to insults if the Sun is mostly in Sani's *vargas* Father will undergo physical troubles if Saturn and the Sun are in the fourth and ninth houses Added to these 8th lord with the Sun or Sani in the above circumstances is sure to kill the father or subject him to terrible diseases Death or serious diseases are caused if Mars is in the third Sani in the fourth and the Moon with 8th lord in the 8th The respective lords in their respective

RESULTS OF BHAVAS

houses are sure to maintain all the affairs in a state of equilibrium

90 FIFTH BHAVA.—Children, general education, means of earnings, etc., must be enquired into in this Bhava

Factors to be considered are Guru, Fifth Bhava and its lord. Malefics in the fifth from any of the above, indicate bad results, the reverse holds good in case of benefics. If Jupiter happening to be lord of birth, is in the fifth from lagna birth of children must be predicted. If Putra Saham is in house 5 the native gets a child. A child is born in the year in which the First house becomes the sign occupied by Mercury, Jupiter or Venus at birth. If fifth lord and first lord exchange houses, a child's birth must be predicted.

Saturn in the fifth produces heterodoxical tendencies. Mars—similar results, Gulika—religious excommunications, Indrachapa—Sea voyage, Dhuma—fear of fires (see Addendum for these planets)

91 SIXTH BHAVA—Debts, diseases, enemies, hostility, maternal uncle, cattle fear, etc., are ascertained from this house.

Evil saham in the sixth house cause unfavourable results. The native suffers from several diseases if the annual lord or retrograde Sani occupies sixth with unfavourable associations. Diseases are also produced if disease saham falls in the 6th house. Injuries, etc., are possible if the Moon and Mars are in the 8th with evil planets.

92 SEVENTH BHAVA—Husband, wife, trade, loss, domestic harmony, conjugal happiness, etc., are to be predicted from this house.

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If the annual ascendant is *Vrishabha* and *Budha* is in the seventh unaspected by favourable planets the result is the native will be guilty of committing adultery with young girls. Saturn's *Drists* over this—guilty of debauchery with old women. Jupiter—with his own wife and birth of a son. The annual lord strong with *Sukra* (Venus) in the seventh gives happiness from wife's side. He gets a wife (if not yet married) if annual lord remains in the 7th house which should be birth ascendant. *Muntha* in house seven aspected by the Sun makes him uneasy. Sensual pleasures gain of wealth from wife etc. are possible if the lords of the lagna and the seventh house enter into *Iddasalayoga*. Lord of fourth house in unfavourable circumstances and especially aspected by *Sani* and *Sukra* in conjunction with malefics make the native's mother guilty of immoral deeds.

In the case of female horoscopes the results predicted here for wives hold good for husbands.

93 EIGHTH BHAVA—Longevity, death fighting lost articles relations properties of deceased relations etc. must be enquired into.

The annual lord *Kuja* in evil aspects and conjunctions indicates troubles from fires evil persons etc. The annual lord in a fiery sign—fear from fire in *Nararasi** (human signs *mes*, *Geimini*, *Virgo*, *Libra* first half of *Sagittarius* and *Aquarius*)—fear from thieves in *Vrischika*—fear from poisons in *Vrishabha*—fear from cattle in *Simha*—fear from beasts and in *Makara*—fear from waters. *Guru* as annual lord in the 8th with *Kuja* causes sudden death. Death in foreign countries is indicated if Jupiter defeated in *Grahayuddha** (Planetary fight) by an evil planet is in lagna—a malefic in the fourth and *Rahu*

* See my book *Graha & Bhava Balas* for the explanation of these terms.

RESULTS OF BHAVAS

in the 8th 4th lord in the 8th and 8th lord in the fourth cause drownings etc Death from piles venereal troubles etc, is sure to occur if the ascendant lord is with the 8th lord and the 8th lord aspects the 6th house & Leprosy will attack the native if Kuja is in the 7th Chandra is with the 8th lord and Sukra aspected by malefics is in Lagna If the annual lord being Kuja and he is in Mesha Simha or Dhanas injuries from weapons, etc should be predicted The Sun or Kuja in the 8th indicates hurts from carriages etc He suffers greatly from all sorts of troubles if the annual lord and Muntha remains in houses 6 8 or 12 with evil planets Jupiter as year lord in 2nd and 8th houses subjects the native to innumerable miseries

94 NINTH BHAVA —Religion travels father and intelligence are revealed by this Bhava

If Mars as the annual lord unaspected by evil planets remains in house three or nine he meets with success Similar results are possible if Sukra Full Moon and Budha occupy the 9th 3rd 5th and 11th houses Father's prospects will be bad if the lord of 9 is in 6 8 or 12 with malefics and evil planets are posited in the 9th Father will be drowned if the lord of the 9th is with the lord of the 8th in a watery sign and in a quadrant to Sun Danger to father from snakes and the like should be predicted if lord of 9 is in Vrischika and Rahu is in the 9th from the Moon

Mutual exchange of houses between lords of nine and *Punyasahā* (see page 35) would make the father thrive excellently well in his profession If Guru not being a candidate for the lordship of the year is in the ninth the native undertakes long journeys which would prove decidedly beneficial and equally advantageous Benefics in the ninth and fourth and

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malefics in or aspecting Lagna or the tenth make the native take much interest in religious and philosophical matters. Journeys to foreign countries may safely be predicted if Muntha is in the seventh house and *Poorna Chandra* (Full Moon) is in the ninth.

95 TENTH BHAVA —Increase in paternal properties and money professional promotions and degradations general success in life, etc. are ascertained from this Bhava.

The annual lord must be well placed in the tenth which must be its place of exaltation or own house in which case professional prosperity and success are sure to attend the native. Displeasure of superiors would follow as a matter of consequence if the Sun has the association of malefics and occupies inimical *vargas*. If the sign occupied at birth by the Sun becomes house one or ten and if in it be Muntha the native will obtain lands and properties. If the Sun is in *Simha*, which must be the tenth house he gets royal protection and favour. Transfer from the place is indicated if the Moon becomes annual lord and is in conjunction with the lord of the tenth and occupies mostly *Kuja's vargas*. There will be royal displeasure if *Kuja* being the lord of the tenth is posited in the seventh and aspects Muntha. *Pashu-yoga* or gain of much cattle may be predicted if *Sani* becomes annual lord in addition to being lord of *Karma Saham*, and is in conjunction with the lord of the third and is in the tenth house. The native will be inflicting trouble to his subordinates if the eighth lord is a malefic and is in the tenth with the Moon and the lord of the tenth is in the house of the lord of the third. Income will be from such sources during the particular year which are indicated by the different planets namely the Sun,—paternal properties and medical practice

RESULTS OF BHAVAS

Kuja —wealth of cousins Chandra —maternal earnings pearls women and agriculture Sani —properties of servants mills factories and similar trades Budha —wealth of friends journalism publications lecturing and speculation Guru —earnings of brothers business missionary work Sukra —wealth of wife or females toilets dancing music etc Rahu —wealth through unjust means Kethu —earnings by means of theft In predicting events regarding profession due attention must be paid to the details of birth horoscope and the circumstances of the native

96 ELEVENTH BHAVA —Requirements of articles gains friends daughters prices income relations mercantile speculations etc should be predicted from this Bhava

Guru with Muntha in the first house gives income from learning Loss will be great if Guru as the annual lord is in the first house with evil planets Lord of Lagna at birth in the second with favourable associations causes gains through trade and mercantile speculations Recognition of intellectual attainments by the State and gains from such sources will attend if the Sun as the Lord of the 4th 5th or the 9th at birth occupies the second from the year ascendant If Guru exalted as annual lord possessing full powers is in a Kendra with the Moon gain of much wealth must be foretold If Sukra as lord of the eleventh is in the second with Chandra accession to wealth through females would follow If the 7th lord is debilitated lord of the 11th is debilitated in the 5th and 5th Lord is debilitated in the 11th the native earns money by selling or disposing off his own daughters or other young girls and thus carries on a lucrative trade in prostitution and debauchery

97 TWELFTH BHAVA —Indicates enemies expenses evils losses sickness sudden death etc.

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If Kuja or Sani as annual lords with the Moon occupies the 10th house or is in the 12th house with evil planets the native loses cattle and mental tranquility. He spends much money in the shape of wages to servants etc. if the annual lord being exalted is in a kendra and second lord is exalted in the 12th house and both these houses are common signs. Death and destruction of the cattle will ensue if lords of ten and four are in the 12th. Much money will be spent on physical comforts and ailments if the annual lord is in the ascendant with the lord of the 12th. If Sani being the annual lord is in the 6th, 8th or the 12th house he will erect gardens tanks etc. If Sani as annual lord is weak and is in the 10th house he will meet with sudden and unexpected disappointments.

CHAPTER X

RESULTS OF DASAS

98 LAGNA DASA —This is the period of the ascendant. If the Lagna is powerful riches wealth and honour must be predicted. Ordinary Lagna confers respects due to his rank. If weak the native will be happy and quarrels with relations and sufferings from diseases of mind and body would follow. — Benefics in good houses from Lagna produce favourable results in Lagna Dasa.

99 RAVI DASA —Gain of wealth accession to valuable things lucrative gains etc. if powerful. If ordinary —suffers ill health and visits foreign countries, if weak —injuries diseases unpleasantness misunderstandings etc. among relatives pains in the ears tendency to urinary troubles. Sun in Kataka — political success always gay and happy. Thula —always troubled.

RESULTS OF DASAS

by relatives and reduced to poverty death of brothers and friends and miserable and complicated life Vrischika —starting new schemes and enterprises realisation of many ambitious things

100 CHANDRA DASA —If powerful —garlands honour jewels fame If ordinary —general prosperity prosperity in trade and profession, increase of friends and happy in religious affairs If weak —suffers from cold gets emaciated becomes unfriendly and unhappy earns a bad name and gets into troubles Moon in Mesha —physical and mental happiness gains in wealth and perfect contentment Vrishabha —collection of enormous wealth mental and physical happiness Kataka —success in litigation travels Vrischika —fear from political heads destruction of relatives, loss of wealth Makara —pilgrimage to holy places and success in litigation Meena —taking charge of fresh office and easy access to anything coveted without much effort

101 KUJA DASA —If very strong the native obtains a fresh appointment and gains victory increase of brothers and cousins gains from quadrupeds if ordinary —gets money due to his rank becomes energetic suffers from bilious diseases, if weak,—trouble from enemies and great evils In Mesha —excessive gains in wealth increase in reputation and respect In Kataka —ill health litigation troubles misunderstandings among brothers and cousins loss of honour and reputation Vrischika —good earnings friendship and intimacy with exalted personages love for own people Makara —gains from quadrupeds and increase in wealth

102 BUDHA DASA —If strong —fame in mathematics arts and sciences meets learned people and enters into ds-

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cussions with them gets interested in sacred literature If ordinary —obtains wealth from superiors by exhibition of talents makes many friends If weak —suffers greatly from windy and phlegmatic diseases subjected to insults In Mithuna —access to great intellectual treasures successful termination of educational career acquisition of fame and wealth happiness from wife and children auspicious ceremonies Kanya —most auspicious period undisturbed health great success increase in intelligence charitable foundings Meena —trouble from thieves dysentery destruction of his relatives litigation quarrels with relatives mental derangement nervous breakdown

103 GURU DASA —If strong —honour and wealth from the kings and rulers no enemies and diseases religious satisfaction in everything friendship of great people birth of a child founding of charitable institutions If ordinary —no hitch in private affairs free from worries If weak —attack of diseases penury family misfortunes In Kataka —political success promotion exalted position humanitarian work national service acquisition of wealth from unknown sources domestic harmony and success Dhanas and Meena —son wealth fame general success Makara —death of a child or two wife ill loss of property and reputation irreligious acts sacrilegious attacks upon sacred institutions springing up of numerous enemies

104 SUKRA DASA —If strong —happy birth of a child and pleasure from it gratification of all pleasures If ordinary —earnings from trade or cultivation increase of friends happy If weak —quarrels with wife adultery residence in foreign lands misunderstandings etc Sukra in Vrishabha and Thula —great ease and indulgence access to beautiful girls and their enjoyment without effort travels on seas redemption from debts

ILLUSTRATIVE HOROSCOPE

symptoms of venereal troubles luxurious invitations Kanya — quarrels with wife or husband and separation from him or her mortgage of property trouble in the generative organ mental unrest grief and sorrow Meena —high political power acts of charity and generosity smooth sailing in every respect

105 SANI DASA —If powerful —happy earnings with effort money through foreigners foreign invitations If ordinary —money from ordinary undertakings If weak —great sufferings and mental unrest Mesha —unexpected losses disappointments in every undertaking misunderstandings among relatives and friends Thula —travelling in Christian and Moham medan countries if proprietor of a business concern establishment of fresh branches great honours Makara and Kumbha —increase in lands gains in wealth travelling in the Western countries success in litigation mental happiness and acquisition of wealth

CHAPTER XI

AN ILLUSTRATIVE HOROSCOPE

106 GENERAL OBSERVATIONS —It is superfluous to impress on our readers that by a series of illustrations we have been able to make them familiar with the Tajaka system of Astrology to which we have given the name of Hindu Progressed Horoscope We have obtained the necessary data to draw a conclusion but a conclusion should never be drawn without entering into a detailed examination of all the points If a conclusion is drawn from a single proposition it is exposed to chances of error In regard to the Standard Horoscope we have considered throughout this book we have been able to ascertain the strengths of planets the ruler of the year the various Dasas

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and Bhukthies the position of the Muntha etcetera With these at our command we shall predict the events during the year in question for the information of the reader

107 THE STANDARD HOROSCOPE —The following are the various data relating to the Standard Horoscope which we reproduce below for ready reference

Time of commencement of the year = 9/8/1935 at 30 Ghaties 34 Vighaties and 30 Paras Ruler of the year—Moon, Muntha and its ruler—Capricorn and Mars

| | | | | | | | |
|-----------------|-----------------------------------|-----------------|---------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------------------|-------|-------|
| | | | Kethu | | Jupiter | Ascdt | Kethu |
| Saturn | RASI [Progressed Horoscope] | | Sun Mer- cury | Mars Saturn | AMSA [Progressed Horoscope] | | |
| Ascdt 15° 9' | | | Venus | Sun Mer- cury | | | |
| Rahu | Moon | Mars Jupiter | | Moon Rahu Venus | | | |

Dwadesavargeeyabala of planets

| | Good vargas | 6 | Evil Vargas | 6 |
|---------|-------------|---|-------------|---|
| Sun | | 7 | | 5 |
| Moon | . | 5 | .. | 7 |
| Mars | .. | 7 | .. | 5 |
| Mercury | . | 7 | .. | 5 |
| Jupiter | .. | 5 | .. | 7 |
| Venus | .. | 5 | .. | 7 |
| Saturn | .. | 5 | .. | 7 |
| Rahu | .. | 5 | .. | 7 |

ILLUSTRATIVE HOROSCOPE

108 GENERAL INDICATIONS DURING THE YEAR —

The 23rd year commences on 9th August 1935 and ends say by about 8th August 1936 According to Birth Horoscope Rahu Dasa Kuja Bhukti operates till 10th February 1936 and thence commences Guru Dasa Guru Bhukti During Kuja Bhukti the birth of a child is indicated as he aspects Jupiter the Putrakaraka, whose results Rahu must produce as he is in Pisces As this is the closing period of Rahu he produces evil disguised in good We must interpret the progressed chart bearing the above facts in mind The lord of the year is the Moon who is aspected by the Sun and Mercury (good) and Saturn and Venus (bad) The Moon is debilitated in the 11th house According to Dwadasa-vargeeyabala she is inclined to do good Therefore the Ruler of the year is neither too powerful nor too weak The Muntha sign is aspected by Mercury and the Sun (bad) and the Muntha lord by the Moon and Venus (bad) and Mars and Jupiter (good) Position of Muntha in the 1st house is good Therefore we can predict general prosperity success in undertakings family increases business improvements The year will tend to be fortunate from a financial point on account of the position of Muntha lord

The Dasa of Mars rules from about 9th August 1935 to 6th February 1936 Mars is quite beneficial and strong being posited in the 10th sign He is in conjunction with Jupiter (Putrakaraka) and aspected by Venus lord of 5 and 10 the Sun (lord of 8) Mercury (lord of 6 and 9) and Saturn (lord of 1 and 2) Therefore during this period Mars must produce travels being lord of four on professional business (10th house) Financial gains (lord of second aspecting) book publication and birth of a son (lord of 5 aspecting Mars and Jupiter conjunction Mars) Mercury

THE HINDU PROGRESSED HOROSCOPE

and the Sun (lords of 6 and 7) aspecting Mars give rise to mis understandings with relatives Kethu representing paternal relations aspecting Mars gives rise to celebrations of a grand function towards the paternal side Mars has five good vargas Though he gives all these beneficial results some of them especially with regard to profession will be for the ultimate bad as he is aspected by Rahu The Dasa of the Moon (2-3-1936 to 17-3-1936) is important The Moon has seven beneficial vargas The Sun Mercury and Saturn (ruling second or house of family) cast favourable aspects During this period an indication that the native would establish a separate family himself is available Mercury in his Dasa gives financial success as lord of the second in the Navamsa occupying the 9th Jupiter's Dasa will be most important Note Jupiter is subjected to almost all aspects that Mars is Jupiter has 7 beneficial vargas He is in the 10th house Aspect of Venus signifies legacies Mr gifted to the native a magazine concern Jupiter being lord of the 12th and occupying the 12th in the Navamsa where he is again aspected by Mars lord of the 12th signifies loss through this acquisition The last Dasa is that of Venus He is inclined to do evil though a Yogakaraka Mars and Jupiter aspect Venus as also the Moon and Saturn Kethu and Rahu Misunderstandings with relations separation financial gains etc will mark this period

108 CONCLUDING REMARKS —In the judgment of a horoscope whether natal or progressed a certain amount of intuitive faculty must be brought to bear upon the interpretation The rules given are for our guidance only and they should never be applied blindly without a judicious consideration of the pros and cons

SUMMARY

CHAPTER XII

SUMMARY

In the last eleven chapters an account of the essential principles of Tajik Astrology has been given with suitable examples. In this chapter a new example is worked out and the whole subject matter is recapitulated by way of summary.

In this chapter I shall take a horoscope and analyse it in the light of the principles already propounded in the previous pages of this book. Mere application of the Tajaka rules will not lead us to a correct appreciation of the horoscope unless the strength of the Natal Chart is given due consideration. Varshaphal or Progressed Horoscope deals with the coming events during the year for which it is constructed. The indications of the natal and annual charts must be harmoniously blended before any predictions are ventured.

If I have to prepare an annual horoscope according to Tajaka then I would analyse the birth horoscope in all its bearings and then take up the yearly chart. According to Tajaka *Varsharambha* or new year is said to commence at the exact moment when the Sun enters the same position that he occupied at the time of birth. Let us take the horoscope of a male born on 7th August 1887 at 1.30 p.m. (11° N., 5 H 8 M E) corresponding to 19 ghaties and 12 vighaties after Sunrise. Required annual results for 53rd year. At the time the subject was born the Sun was in 23 degrees Cancer. The 53rd year commences (vide page 9) on 8th August 1939 at 6 ghaties and 20 vighaties after Sunrise corresponding to 8.23 a.m. (L.M.T). The following are the birth and annual horoscopes.

THE HINDU PROGRESSED HOROSCOPE

| | | | | | | | |
|-------|-----------------|---------|----------------------------------|---------|--------------------|------|-----------------------|
| Moon | | | Mars | Venus | Rahu | Mars | |
| | (Birth) RASI | | Sun Mercury Saturn Rahu | | (Birth) NAVAMSA | | Moon |
| Kethu | | | | | | | Saturn |
| | Lagna | Jupiter | Venus | Jupiter | Lagna | | Mer- cury Kethu |

| | | | | | | | |
|---------|-------------------------|------|------------------------------|---------------------|-------------------------|------|-----------------|
| Jupiter | Moon Kethu Saturn | | | | | | Saturn Kethu |
| | (Progressed) RASI | | Sun Mer- cury Venus | Mars | (Progressed) NAVAMSA | | |
| Mars | | | Lagna | Sun Mer- cury | | | |
| | | Rahu | | Rahu Lagna | Jupiter Venus | Moon | |

In reading an annual horoscope there are several factors to be considered. Strength of planets should be measured accord-

SUMMARY

ing to what is called *Dwadasavargeeyabala*. Planets will be inclined to do good or bad according as they are strong or weak. The *Varshadhīpatī* or the ruler of the year should be found out. The disposition of this ruler and the favourable situation of *Mūltha* (a mathematical point of intersection connecting birth and annual horoscopes) are indeed highly important. *Varshadashas* should be calculated. Convert the longitudes of planets and the lagna into signs, degrees, minutes and seconds. Reject the signs, considering the degrees etc., tabulate the positions of planets and the ascendant in the ascending order of the number of degrees. Retain the planet whose position contains the smallest number of degrees. Subtract this from the position of the succeeding one and similarly subtract the position of each planet from the succeeding one. The resulting figures are called *Patyamsas*. The remainder in each case will give the number for the succeeding planet. Add up these remainders together (of course not omitting the position of the planet having the lowest number of degrees) and the total sum must be equal to the position of the last planet (without the sign). Divide the duration of the year, viz., 365 days (12 minutes and 36 seconds) by the total sum obtained above and multiply the quotient by the *patyamsas* of the respective planet. The product will represent its *Dasa*. The order will be the same as the order found above viz. the first *dasa* will be ruled by the planet possessing the last number of degrees (signs rejected) and the least *Dasa* by the planet possessing the greatest number of degrees. The intermediate *dasas* succeeding in the ascending order of the degrees of planets.

In the example we have considered, the following are the details necessary

THE HINDU PROGRESSED HOROSCOPE

BIRTH HOROSCOPE

| | Yr | M | D |
|--|----|---|----|
| Balance of Jupiter's dasa at Birth | 0 | 2 | 12 |
| The Saturn rules for | 19 | 0 | 0 |
| Then Mercury rules for | 17 | 0 | 0 |
| Then Kethu rules for | 7 | 0 | 0 |
| Then the sub-periods of Venus, Sun Moon and Mars in the major period of Venus rule for | 7 | 2 | 0 |
| Total | 50 | 4 | 12 |

This will be upto about 9th December 1937 Then the sub-period of Rahu in the Dasa or Major period of Venus commences which will last upto about 9th December 1940

PROGRESSED HOROSCOPE

Du adasavargeeyabala

| Planet | Good | Evil | Good or Bad |
|---------|------|------|-------------|
| Sun | 6 | 6 | Natural |
| Moon | 7 | 5 | Good |
| Mars | 4 | 8 | Bad |
| Mercury | 6 | 6 | Neutral |
| Jupiter | 8 | 4 | Very good |
| Venus | 4 | 8 | Very bad |
| Saturn | 7 | 5 | Good |

MUNTHA is Pisces and its lord is Jupiter VARSHESWARA
is Moon

Dasas & Bhukthies

| Dasa | Extent | Rules up to |
|---------|--------|---------------|
| Mars | 52 | 30-9-1939 A D |
| Saturn | 73 | 13-12-1939 |
| Venus | 72 | 25-2-1940 |
| Jupiter | 18 | 13-3-1940 |
| Moon | 44 | 27-4-1940 |
| Sun | 39 | 6-6-1940 |
| Mercury | 3 | 9-6-1940 |
| Lagna | 64 | 13-8-1940 |

SUMMARY

First I make a careful examination of the birth horoscope and note down the general disposition of the chart in all its bearings

It is found that the horoscope under discussion has many powerful combinations indicative of immense wealth, great influence, and tremendous potentialities

The most important question in any horoscope is that of longevity or length of life. When Lagnadhipathi or ascendant—lord is strong, well placed and well aspected it adds in its own way to the longevity. Here lagna has attained the distinction of *Vargottamamsa*. Its lord Mars is in the 8th aspected by Jupiter, lord of the 2nd and 5th. In the Navamsa again Mars lord of Amsa Lagna aspects Lagna and Mars is aspected by Saturn—the Ayush karaka. These combinations give considerable weight to the Lagnadhipathi. Added to this, *Chandra Lagna* is fortified because Venus is in the 7th and Jupiter in the 8th forming a powerful Adhiyoga. This has certainly added to the longevity of the person. Besides the strengths referred to above there are other considerations, which we have purposely avoided for want of space. The presence of Lagnadhipathi in Kendra, Panapara and Apoklima respectively suggest Alpayu, Madhyaya and Daerghayu. In this horoscope Mars, lord of Lagna is in Panapara. Hence the horoscope belongs to the category of Madhyayu or middle life and hence the longevity cannot be more than 70 or 72. We shall now proceed to find Marakas or death inflicting planets. (a) Death will be caused by planets who occupy the 2nd and 7th houses. (b) planets who are lords of the 2nd and 7th houses. (c) planets who join with the lords of the 2nd and 7th houses. (d) Lords of 3 and 8 are also causers of death. In the horoscope under discussion the influences are so confusing that it is highly difficult to fix up maraka planets. Likely marakas are Jupiter (2nd lord) Venus (7th lord) Mercury (8th lord) and Saturn (3rd lord).

THE HINDU PROGRESSED HOROSCOPE

Since the Dasas of Jupiter Saturn and Mercury have been already enjoyed they can be dismissed and Venus alone remains to be considered. Venus is a yogakaraka. He is instrumental in causing a Rajayoga in the 11th house. He is no doubt lord of 7th from lagna and 3rd from Moon and is debilitated in the 7th from the Moon. But as he is exalted in the Navamsa there is neechabhanga rajayoga. Venus at the end of his Dasa may give serious illness but not death. Let us take the Sun and see if there is any possibility of his inflicting death. The Sun is lord of the 10th and occupies the 9th house. He is in conjunction with Mercury. Lord of the 8th and 7th from the Lagna and Moon respectively and with Saturn (the Ayushkaraka and lord of 3 from Lagna). In the Navamsa again the Sun is lord of the 2nd from the Moon and the 3rd from Lagna. Therefore the Sun gets empowered to kill the subject. Venus both in the Rasi and Navamsa is in the 3rd from the Sun. Therefore death is likely to occur in the major period of the Sun and sub period of Venus. This brings up the longevity to —

| | | | |
|---|----|---|----|
| Balance of Jupiter at birth | 0 | 2 | 12 |
| Dasa of Saturn | 19 | 0 | 0 |
| Mercury | 17 | 0 | 0 |
| Kethu | 7 | 0 | 0 |
| Venus | 20 | 0 | 0 |
| The sub periods of Sun Moon Mars Rahu Jupiter | | | |
| Saturn Mercury and Kethu in the Dasa of Ravi | 5 | 0 | 0 |
| Total | 68 | 2 | 12 |

In other words the death of the native may occur in his 69th year. Mars in the 8th indicates that death will occur either due to excessive heat or due to an accident. Jupiter aspects the 8th house. The end of life will be easy and the surroundings pleasant.

The 53rd year commenced as we have already seen on 8th August 1939 at 8 23 a.m. Muntha is Pisces and its lord Jupiter

THE HINDU PROGRESSED HOROSCOPE

APPENDIX I

In Hindu Astrology there are *Grahas* (Primary Planets) *Upagrahas* (Secondary Planets) and *Upopagrahas* (Tertiary Planets)—The secondary and tertiary planets are invisible. These so called planets are modifications of solar positions and are of considerable importance in the Birth chart as well as in the Progressed Horoscope. They are (1) *Dhuma* (2) *Patha* (3) *Paridhi* (4) *Indrachapa* and (5) *Sikh*.

- (1) Add 133° to the Sun's longitude. The position of *Dhuma* is obtained.
- (2) The Situation of *Patha* is ascertained by subtracting *Dhuma* from 360° .
- (3) Add 120° to *Patha*. This gives the longitude of *Paridhi*.
- (4) Subtract *Paridhi* from 360° the result is *Indrachapa*.
- (5) Add 17° to *Indrachapa* the position of *Sikh* is obtained.

The Planets are —

| Sansk Name | English Name | Symbol | Symbols used in Tables |
|------------|--------------|--------|------------------------|
| Ravi | The Sun | ☉ | Ra |
| Chandra | The Moon | ☾ | Ch |
| Kuja | Mars | ♂ | Ku |
| Budha | Mercury | ☿ | Bu |
| Guru | Jupiter | ♃ | Gu |
| Sukra | Venus | ♀ | Su |
| Shani | Saturn | ♄ | Sa |
| Rahu | Caput | ♁ | Ra |
| Kethu | Cauda | ♂ | |

TABLES OF LORDS OF DWADASAVARGAS

APPENDIX II

Tables of Lords of Dwadasavargas

TABLE I

LORDS OF TWELVE SIGNS

| No | SIGN | English Names | Symbol | RULER |
|----|-----------|---------------|--------|---------|
| 1 | Mesha | Aries | ♈ | Kuja |
| 2 | Virshaba | Taurus | ♉ | Sukra |
| 3 | Mithuna | Gemini | ♊ | Budha |
| 4 | Kataka | Cancer | ♋ | Chandra |
| 5 | Simha | Leo | ♌ | Ravi |
| 6 | Kanya | Virgo | ♍ | Budha |
| 7 | Thula | Libra | ♎ | Sukra |
| 8 | Vrischika | Scorpio | ♏ | Kuja |
| 9 | Dhanas | Sagittarius | ♐ | Guru |
| 10 | Makara | Capricorn | ♑ | Sani |
| 11 | Kumbha | Aquarius | ♒ | Sani |
| 12 | Meena | Pisces | ♓ | Guru |

LORDS OF HORAS

| No. | HORA DEGREES | 1st 15 | 2nd 30 |
|-----|-----------------|-----------|-----------|
| | SIGN | RULER | RULER |
| 1 | Mesha | Ravi | Chandra |
| 2 | Vrishabha | Chandra | Ravi |
| 3 | Mithuna | Ravi | Chandra |
| 4 | Kataka | Chandra | Ravi |
| 5 | Simha | Ravi | Chandra |
| 6 | Kanya | Chandra | Ravi |
| 7 | Thula | Ravi | Chandra |
| 8 | Vrischika | Chandra | Ravi |
| 9 | Dhanus | Ravi | Chandra |
| 10 | Makara | Chandra | Ravi |
| 11 | Kumbha | Ravi | Chandra |
| 12 | Meena | Chandra | Ravi |

THE HINDU PROGRESSED HOROSCOPE

LORDS OF DREKKANA

| | DREKKANA DEGREES | 1st 10 | 2nd 20 | 3rd 30 |
|----|---------------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| No | SIGN | RULER | RULER | RULER |
| 1 | Mesha | Kuja | Ravi | Guru |
| 2 | Vrishabha | Sukra | Budha | Sani |
| 3 | Mithuna | Budha | Sukra | Sani |
| 4 | Kataka | Chandra | Kuja | Guru |
| 5 | Simha | Ravi | Guru | Kuja |
| 6 | Kanya | Budha | Sani | Sukra |
| 7 | Thula | Sukra | Sani | Budha |
| 8 | Vrischika | Kuja | Guru | Chandra |
| 9 | Dhanus | Guru | Kuja | Ravi |
| 10 | Makara | Sani | Sukra | Budha |
| 11 | Kumbha | Sani | Budha | Sukra |
| 12 | Meena | Guru | Chandra | Kuja |

LORDS OF PADAMSA

| | PADAMSA DEGREES MINUTES | 1st 7 30 | 2nd 15 0 | 3rd 22 30 | 4th 30 0 |
|----|-------------------------------|----------------|----------------|-----------------|----------------|
| No | SIGN | Ruler | Ruler | Ruler | Ruler |
| 1 | Mesha | Kuja | Chandra | Sukra | Sani |
| 2 | Vrishabha | Sukra | Ravi | Kuja | Sani |
| 3 | Mithuna | Budha | Budha | Guru | Guru |
| 4 | Kataka | Chandra | Sukra | Sani | Kuja |
| 5 | Simha | Ravi | Kuja | Sani | Sukra |
| 6 | Kanya | Budha | Guru | Guru | Budha |
| 7 | Thula | Sukra | Sani | Kuja | Chandra |
| 8 | Vrischika | Kuja | Sani | Sukra | Ravi |
| 9 | Dhanus | Guru | Guru | Budha | Budha |
| 10 | Makara | Sani | Kuja | Chandra | Sukra |
| 11 | Kumbha | Sani | Sukra | Ravi | Kuja |
| 12 | Meena | Guru | Budha | Budha | Guru |

TABLES OF LORDS OF DWADASAVARGAS

LORDS OF PANCHAMSA

| PANCHAMSA DEGREES | | 1st 6 | 2nd 12 | 3rd 18 | 4th 24 | 5th 30 |
|-------------------|-----------|----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| No | SIGN | Ruler | Ruler | Ruler | Ruler | Ruler |
| 1 | Mesha | Kuja | Sani | Guru | Budha | Sukra |
| 2 | Vrishabha | Sukra | Budha | Guru | Sani | Kuja |
| 3 | Mithuna | Kuja | Sani | Guru | Budha | Sukra |
| 4 | Kataka | Sukra | Budha | Guru | Sani | Kuja |
| 5 | Simha | Kuja | Sani | Guru | Budha | Sukra |
| 6 | Kanya | Sukra | Budha | Guru | Sani | Kuja |
| 7 | Thula | Kuja | Sani | Guru | Budha | Sukra |
| 8 | Vrischika | Sukra | Budha | Guru | Sani | Kuja |
| 9 | Dhanus | Kuja | Sani | Guru | Budha | Sukra |
| 10 | Makara | Sukra | Budha | Guru | Sani | Kuja |
| 11 | Kumbha | Kuja | Sani | Guru | Budha | Sukra |
| 12 | Meena | Sukra | Budha | Guru | Sani | Kuja |

LORDS OF SHASHTAMSA

| SHASHTAMSA DEGREES | | 1st 5 | 2nd 10 | 3rd 15 | 4th 20 | 5th 25 | 6th 30 |
|--------------------|-----------|----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| No | SIGN | Ruler | Ruler | Ruler | Ruler | Ruler | Ruler |
| 1 | Mesha | Kuja | Sukra | Budha | Chandra | Ravi | Budha |
| 2 | Vrishabha | Sukra | Kuja | Guru | Sani | Sani | Guru |
| 3 | Mithuna | Kuja | Sukra | Budha | Chandra | Ravi | Budha |
| 4 | Kataka | Sukra | Kuja | Guru | Sani | Sani | Guru |
| 5 | Simha | Kuja | Sukra | Budha | Chandra | Ravi | Budha |
| 6 | Kanya | Sukra | Kuja | Guru | Sani | Sani | Guru |
| 7 | Thula | Kuja | Sukra | Budha | Chandra | Ravi | Budha |
| 8 | Vrischika | Sukra | Kuja | Guru | Sani | Sani | Guru |
| 9 | Dhanus | Kuja | Sukra | Budha | Chandra | Ravi | Budha |
| 10 | Makara | Sukra | Kuja | Guru | Sani | Sani | Guru |
| 11 | Kumbha | Kuja | Sukra | Budha | Chandra | Ravi | Budha |
| 12 | Meena | Sukra | Kuja | Guru | Sani | Sani | Guru |

THE HINDU PROGRESSED HOROSCOPE

LORDS OF SAPTHAMSA

| SAPTHAMSA | 1st | 2nd | 3rd | 4th | 5th | 6th | 7th |
|-----------|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|
| DEGREES | 4 | 8 | 12 | 17 | 21 | 25 | 30 |
| MINUTEE | 17 | 34 | 51 | 8 | 25 | 42 | 0 |
| SECONDS | 8 | 17 | 25 | 34 | 42 | 51 | 0 |

| No | SIGN | R U L L E R S | | | | | | |
|----|-----------|---------------|----|----|----|----|----|----|
| 1 | Mesha | Ku | Su | Bu | Ch | Ra | Bu | Su |
| 2 | Vrishaba | Ku | Gu | Sa | Sa | Gu | Ku | Su |
| 3 | Mithuna | Bu | Ch | Ra | Bu | Su | Ku | Gu |
| 4 | Kataka | Sa | Sa | Gu | Ku | Su | Bu | Ch |
| 5 | Simha | Ra | Bu | Su | Ku | Gu | Sa | Sa |
| 6 | Kanya | Gu | Ku | Su | Bu | Ch | Ra | Bu |
| 7 | Phula | Su | Ku | Gu | Sa | Sa | Gu | Ku |
| 8 | Vrischika | Su | Bu | Ch | Ra | Bu | Su | Ku |
| 9 | Dhanus | Gu | Sa | Sa | Gu | Ku | Su | Bu |
| 10 | Makara | Ch | Ra | Bu | Su | Ku | Gu | Sa |
| 11 | Kumbha | Sa | Gu | Ku | Su | Bu | Ch | Ra |
| 12 | Meena | Bu | Su | Ku | Gu | Sa | Sa | Gu |

LORDS OF ASHTAMSA

| ASHTAMSA | 1st | 2nd | 3rd | 4th | 5th | 6th | 7th | 8th |
|----------|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|
| DEGREES | 3 | 7 | 11 | 15 | 18 | 22 | 26 | 30 |
| MINUTES | 45 | 30 | 15 | 0 | 45 | 30 | 15 | 0 |

| No | SIGN | R U L L E R S | | | | | | |
|----|-----------|---------------|----|----|----|----|----|----|
| 1 | Mesha | Ku | Su | Bu | Ch | Ra | Bu | Su |
| 2 | Vrishabha | Ra | Bu | Su | Ku | Gu | Sa | Gu |
| 3 | Mithuna | Gu | Sa | Sa | Gu | Ku | Su | Bu |
| 4 | Kataka | Ku | Su | Bu | Ch | Ra | Bu | Su |
| 5 | Simha | Ra | Bu | Su | Ku | Gu | Sa | Sa |
| 6 | Kanya | Gu | Sa | Sa | Gu | Ku | Su | Bu |
| 7 | Phula | Ku | Su | Bu | Ch | Ra | Bu | Su |
| 8 | Vrischika | Ra | Bu | Su | Ku | Gu | Sa | Sa |
| 9 | Dhanus | Gu | Sa | Sa | Gu | Ku | Su | Bu |
| 10 | Makara | Ku | Su | Bu | Ch | Ra | Bu | Su |
| 11 | Kumbha | Ra | Bu | Su | Ku | Gu | Sa | Sa |
| 12 | Meena | Gu | Sa | Sa | Gu | Ku | Su | Bu |

TABLES OF LORDS OF DWADASAVARGAS

LORDS OF NAVAMSA

| NAVAMSA | 1st | 2nd | 3rd | 4th | 5th | 6th | 7th | 8th | 9th |
|---------|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|
| DEGREES | 3 | 6 | 10 | 13 | 16 | 20 | 23 | 26 | 30 |
| MINUTES | 20 | 40 | 0 | 20 | 40 | 0 | 20 | 40 | 0 |

| No | SIGN | RULERS | | | | | | | | |
|----|-----------|--------|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|
| 1 | Mesha | Ku | Su | Bu | Ch | Ra | Bu | Su | Ku | Gu |
| 2 | Vrishabha | Sa | Sa | Gu | Ku | Su | Bu | Ch | Ra | Bu |
| 3 | Mithuna | Su | Ku | Gu | Sa | Sa | Gu | Ku | Su | Bu |
| 4 | Kataka | Ch | Ra | Bu | Su | Ku | Gu | Sa | Sa | Gu |
| 5 | Simha | Ku | Su | Bu | Ch | Ra | Bu | Su | Ku | Gu |
| 6 | Kanya | Sa | Sa | Gu | Ku | Su | Bu | Ch | Ra | Bu |
| 7 | Thula | Su | Ku | Gu | Sa | Sa | Gu | Ku | Su | Bu |
| 8 | Vrischika | Ch | Ra | Bu | Su | Ku | Gu | Sa | Sa | Gu |
| 9 | Dhanus | Ku | Su | Bu | Ch | Ra | Bu | Su | Ku | Gu |
| 10 | Makara | Sa | Sa | Gu | Ku | Su | Bu | Ch | Ra | Bu |
| 11 | Kumbha | Su | Ku | Gu | Sa | Sa | Gu | Ku | Su | Bu |
| 12 | Meena | Ch | Ra | Bu | Su | Ku | Gu | Sa | Sa | Gu |

LORDS OF DASAMSA

| DASAMSA | 1st | 2nd | 3rd | 4th | 5th | 6th | 7th | 8th | 9th | 10th |
|---------|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|------|
| DEGREES | 3 | 6 | 9 | 12 | 15 | 18 | 21 | 24 | 27 | 30 |

| No | SIGN | RULERS | | | | | | | | |
|----|-----------|--------|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|
| 1 | Mesha | Sa | Gu | Ku | Su | Bu | Ch | Ra | Bu | Su |
| 2 | Vrishabha | Gu | Ku | Su | Bu | Ch | Ra | Bu | Su | Ku |
| 3 | Mithuna | Ku | Su | Bu | Ch | Ra | Bu | Su | Ku | Gu |
| 4 | Kataka | Su | Bu | Ch | Ra | Bu | Su | Ku | Gu | Sa |
| 5 | Simha | Bu | Ch | Ra | Bu | Su | Ku | Gu | Sa | Sa |
| 6 | Kanya | Ch | Ra | Bu | Su | Ku | Gu | Sa | Sa | Gu |
| 7 | Thula | Ra | Bu | Su | Ku | Gu | Sa | Sa | Gu | Ku |
| 8 | Vrischika | Bu | Su | Ku | Gu | Sa | Sa | Gu | Ku | Su |
| 9 | Dhanus | Su | Ku | Gu | Sa | Sa | Gu | Ku | Su | Bu |
| 10 | Makara | Ku | Gu | Sa | Sa | Gu | Ku | Su | Bu | Ch |
| 11 | Kumbha | Gu | Sa | Sa | Gu | Ku | Su | Bu | Ch | Ra |
| 12 | Meena | Sa | Sa | Gu | Ku | Su | Bu | Ch | Ra | Bu |

THE HINDU PROGRESSED HOROSCOPE

LORDS OF EKADASAMSA

| EkADASAMSA | 1st | 2nd | 3rd | 4th | 5th | 6th | 7th | 8th | 9th | 10th | 11th |
|------------|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|------|------|
| DEGREES | 2 | 5 | 8 | 10 | 13 | 16 | 19 | 21 | 24 | 27 | 30 |
| MINUTES | 43 | 27 | 10 | 54 | 38 | 21 | 5 | 49 | 32 | 16 | 0 |
| SECONDS | 38 | 16 | 54 | 32 | 10 | 48 | 26 | 4 | 42 | 21 | 0 |

No SIGN

RULERS

| | | | | | | | | | | | |
|-------------|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|
| 1 Mesha | Gu | Ku | Su | Bu | Ch | Ra | Bu | Su | Ku | Gu | Sa |
| 2 Vrishabha | Ku | Su | Bu | Ch | Ra | Bu | Su | Ku | Gu | Sa | Sa |
| 3 Mithuna | Su | Bu | Ch | Ra | Bu | Su | Ku | Gu | Sa | Sa | Gu |
| 4 Kataka | Bu | Ch | Ra | Bu | Su | Ku | Gu | Sa | Sa | Gu | Ku |
| 5 Simha | Ch | Ra | Bu | Su | Ku | Gu | Sa | Sa | Gu | Ku | Su |
| 6 Kanya | Ra | Bu | Su | Ku | Gu | Sa | Sa | Gu | Ku | Su | Bu |
| 7 Thula | Bu | Su | Ku | Gu | Sa | Sa | Gu | Ku | Su | Bu | Ch |
| 8 Vrischika | Su | Ku | Gu | Sa | Sa | Gu | Ku | Su | Bu | Ch | Ra |
| 9 Dhanus | Ku | Gu | Sa | Sa | Gu | Ku | Su | Bu | Ch | Ra | Bu |
| 10 Makara | Gu | Sa | Sa | Gu | Ku | Su | Bu | Ch | Ra | Bu | Su |
| 11 Kumbha | Sa | Sa | Gu | Ku | Su | Bu | Ch | Ra | Bu | Su | Ku |
| 12 Meena | Sa | Gu | Ku | Su | Bu | Ch | Ra | Bu | Su | Ku | Gu |

LORDS OF DWADASAMSA

| DWADASAMSA | 1st | 2nd | 3rd | 4th | 5th | 6th | 7th | 8th | 9th | 10th | 11th | 12th |
|------------|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|------|------|------|
| DEGREES | 2 | 5 | 7 | 10 | 12 | 15 | 17 | 20 | 22 | 25 | 27 | 30 |
| MINUTES | 30 | 0 | 30 | 0 | 30 | 0 | 30 | 0 | 30 | 0 | 30 | 0 |

No SIGN

RULERS

| | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|-------------|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|
| 1 Mesha | Ku | Su | Bu | Ch | Pa | Bu | Su | Ku | Gu | Sa | Sa | Gu |
| 2 Vrishabha | Su | Bu | Ch | Ra | Bu | Su | Ku | Gu | Sa | Sa | Gu | Ku |
| 3 Mithuna | Bu | Ch | Ra | Bu | Su | Ku | Gu | Sa | Sa | Gu | Ku | Su |
| 4 Kataka | Ch | Ra | Bu | Su | Ku | Gu | Sa | Sa | Gu | Ku | Su | Bu |
| 5 Simha | Ra | Bu | Su | Ku | Gu | Sa | Sa | Gu | Ku | Su | Bu | Ch |
| 6 Kanya | Bu | Su | Ku | Gu | Sa | Sa | Gu | Ku | Su | Bu | Ch | Ra |
| 7 Thula | Su | Ku | Gu | Sa | Sa | Gu | Ku | Su | Bu | Ch | Ra | Bu |
| 8 Vrischika | Ku | Gu | Sa | Sa | Gu | Ku | Su | Bu | Ch | Ra | Bu | Su |
| 9 Dhanus | Gu | Sa | Sa | Gu | Ku | Su | Bu | Ch | Ra | Bu | Su | Ku |
| 10 Makara | Sa | Sa | Gu | Ku | Su | Bu | Ch | Ra | Bu | Su | Ku | Gu |
| 11 Kumbha | Sa | Gu | Ku | Su | Bu | Ch | Ra | Bu | Su | Ku | Gu | Sa |
| 12 Meena | Gu | Ku | Su | Bu | Ch | Ra | Bu | Su | Ku | Gu | Sa | Sa |

AN INDEX OF TECHNICAL TERMS

| | | |
|---------------------|-----|---|
| Adhipathi | . | Lord |
| Adhipathya | | Lordship |
| Apoklima | .. | 3 6 9 and 12 Houses |
| Ashtamsa | ... | $\frac{1}{8}$ dn of a sign |
| Bala | . | Strength |
| Bhachakra | . | Zodiac |
| Bhava | .. | House or signification |
| Budha | ... | Mercury |
| Budha Dasa | | Mercury's period |
| Bhukthi | ... | Sub or Minor period |
| Chandra | .. | The Moon |
| Chandra Dasa | | The Moon's period |
| Chara Rasis | .. | Movable signs, e g , Aries, Cancer, etc |
| Dasa | ... | Period |
| Dasamsa | ... | $\frac{1}{10}$ dn of a sign |
| Deepthamsa | ... | Arc of combustion |
| Dhanas | ... | Sagittarius |
| Dhuma | ... | One of the secondary Planets |
| Drekkana | . | $\frac{1}{3}$ dn of a sign |
| Drekkana-bala | .. | Strength due to Drekkana |
| Dwadasamsa | ... | $\frac{1}{12}$ dn of a sign |
| Dwadasavargas | .. | Twelve kinds of divisions e g , of a sign |
| Dwadasavargeeyabala | | Strength obtained due to residence in the twelve kinds of divisions of a sign |
| Dwiswabhava Rasis | ... | Common signs e g , Gemini |

THE HINDU PROGRESSED HOROSCOPE

| | | |
|--------------------|-----|--|
| Ekadasamsa | ... | $\frac{1}{11}$ dn of a sign |
| Ghati | ... | Equivalent to 24 minutes of English Time |
| Graha | ... | Planet |
| Grahayuddha | . | Planetary fight |
| Gulika | ... | A secondary Planet |
| Guru | .. | Jupiter |
| Guru Dasa | ... | Jupiter's period |
| Guru Saham | ... | Signification ruling preceptors |
| Haddabala | ... | Strength due to Hadda |
| Haddavarga | ... | A manner of sub-division of a sign |
| Hora | ... | $\frac{1}{2}$ dn of a sign |
| Indrachapa | ... | A secondary or so-called Planet |
| Jaimini | ... | A Maharishi of India Author of works on Philosophy and Astrology |
| Jathaka | ... | Horoscopy |
| Jeevasaham | . | Signification ruling livelihood |
| Jyotisha Marthanda | ... | A distinction meaning the "Sun of Astrology" |
| Kanya | ... | Virgo |
| Kataka | ... | Cancer |
| Kendra | ... | 4, 7, 10 Houses |
| Kesava | ... | An Author on Tajaka System of Astrology |
| Kethu | ... | Cauda or Dragon's Tail |
| Kirthi Saham | ... | Signification ruling fame |
| Krisamsa | ... | Degrees of Planets devoid of signs, arranged in the ascending order |
| Kshetrabala | ... | Strength of Residence |
| Kuja | .. | Mars |

AN INDEX OF TECHNICAL TERMS

| | |
|--------------------|--|
| Kuja Dasa | Period of Mars |
| Kumbha | Aquarius |
| Lagna | Rising sign or Ascendant |
| Lagna Dasa | Period of the Ascendant |
| Makara | Capricorn |
| Mandagraha | Superior or slow moving Planet |
| Meena | Pisces |
| Mesha | Aries |
| Mithuna | Gemini |
| Mitra | Friend |
| Mitra Saham | Signification ruling friends |
| Mitravarga | The varga or place of friendly Planet |
| Muntha | A point of intersection between birth and Annual Horoscopes |
| Nararasis | Human signs |
| Navamsa | $\frac{1}{9}$ dn of a sign |
| Navamsa Bala | Strength due to Navamsa |
| Naisarg ka | Natural |
| Nilakantha | An Author on Tajaka Astrology |
| Nirayana | Fixed Zodiac |
| Ochchabala | Exaltation strength |
| Ochchabhaga | Exaltation degrees of Planets |
| Padamsa | $\frac{1}{2}$ dn of a sign |
| Panapera | 2 5 8 and 11 houses |
| Panchamsa | $\frac{1}{5}$ dn of a sign |
| Panchavargas | Five kinds of divisions of a sign |
| Panchavargeeyabala | Strength due to Panchavargas |
| Para | Equivalent to 0.4 seconds of English Time |

THE HINDU PROGRESSED HOROSCOPE

| | |
|---------------|--|
| Parasari | The system of astrology as propounded by sage Parasara |
| Patyamsa | Krisamsas subjected to certain reduction |
| Poornachandra | Full Moon |
| Punya Saham | Signification ruling religion |
| Putra Saham | Do children |
| Rahu | Caput or Dragon's Head |
| Raja Saham | Signification ruling political things |
| Rasi | Sign of Zodiac |
| Ravi | The Sun |
| Ravi Dasa | The Sun's period |
| Saham | House or signification |
| Sani | Saturn |
| Sani Dasa | Saturn's period |
| Saptamsa | $\frac{1}{7}$ dn of sign |
| Satru | Enemy |
| Satru Saham | Signification ruling enemies |
| Satru Varga | Inimical sub divisions |
| Sajana | Movable Zodiac |
| Seegra Graha | Fast moving or inferior planet |
| Shadbalas | Six sources of planetary and house strengths |
| Shashtamsa | $\frac{1}{8}$ dn of a sign |
| Simha | Leo |
| Sthirarasis | Fixed signs e.g., Taurus |
| Sukra | Venus |
| Sukra Dasa | Venus period |
| Swavarga | Own sub division |
| Tajaka | A system of astrology dealing with annual readings |

AN INDEX OF TECHNICAL TERMS

| | |
|------------------|---|
| Thula | Libra |
| Thrimsamsa | $\frac{1}{30}$ dn of a sign |
| Thrirsyadhipathi | A kind of planetary lordship considered in selecting ruler of the year |
| Thrikona | 1 5 and 9 signs |
| Varga | Manner of divisions <i>e g</i> , Rasis Hora etc |
| Varsha | Year |
| Varsha Dasa | Period relating to the year |
| Varshaphala | Annual results |
| Vighati | Equivalent to 24 seconds of English Time |
| Vivaha Saham | Signification ruling Marriage |
| Vrisch ka | Scorpio |
| Vrishabha | Taurus |
| Vyapara Saham | Signification ruling trade |
| Yoga | Special combination |

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